The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 133. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th August	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February.*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
6th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN..
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON ..	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	L. Noma	5500	24th Aug	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	560	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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DIRECTORS.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA..	1,695	Thu. 7th August	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri, 8th Aug	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly),

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seycnelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

4th August, 1913.
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THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM GAS ELECTRICITY | EXPERIENCE AND EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE
MARINE PROFITS AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to a- one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle"

PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.	
	Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2382.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

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FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37 8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21 14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each	21 12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18 12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15 12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18 12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912	26 4
Witthau: Manual of Toxicology ...	22 8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45 0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology	18 12
French: Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22 8
Hutchison and Collier: Index of Treatment	15 12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15 12
Martindale and Westcott: Extra Pharmacopia. 2 vols.	15 12
Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynacological Surgery	18 12
Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat	18 12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology ...	12 0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics	15 12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15 12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	18 8
Max-Einhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	18 8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	18 2

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamanagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income ...	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 162.

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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
40, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investor Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Raja Bahadur Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 14th August, 1913, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the period ending June 30th 1913.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under clause 102 of the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the next year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Raja Bahadur Mansions,
Hummum St., Fort,
Bombay, 1st August 1913.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 14th of August 1913, to Saturday the 30th of August 1913, both days inclusive. 0342

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.
Sixty Years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these *Debentures will form a charge on* the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in *Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian* Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court *has passed a rule* declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the *Trustees of the Port of Bombay under* the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect *have been passed by the Chief Courts* and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 0311

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-45
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	13- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
12-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
8-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
24-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
24- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
11- 8	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-43
0-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
9-30	Dep.	Kalka*	Arr.	8- 0
18 30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

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THE DALBHOOM GOLD AND MINERALS PROSPECTING Co., Ld.

To be registered under the Indian Companies' Acts.

Capital Rs. 2,50,000
Divided into 25,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each

of which Rs. 1,00,000 is offered for subscription, payable Rs. 2-8 on application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 5 as may hereafter be decided.

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Solicitors: WATKINS & CO., CALCUTTA.

Auditors: LOVELOCK & LEWES, CALCUTTA.

Consulting Analytical Chemists: Dr. C. SCHULTEN & CO., CALCUTTA.

Managing Secretary: W. B. CROWDER.

Registered Office: 1, VANSITTART ROW, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

Dalbhoom Mineral Deposits.—The attention of the public has recently been drawn to the valuable mineral deposits of the Dalbhoom Pergunnah, in the districts of Singbhoom, the locality of which may be said to be the area lying between Kalimati, where the Tata Iron Works are situated to the north and the district of Maurbhanj to the south.

History.—For centuries, according to rumour, this district has been known by the inhabitants to contain untold mineral wealth, and some years ago the late Prince Mahomed Bucktyar Shah obtained a lease in perpetuity of the mineral rights throughout the Pergunnah, but was unable to develop his concession by mining operations and, in fact, untill the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company opened a line from Calcutta to Nagpur, the country was most inaccessible. With the advent of the Railway line the Tata Iron Works were started at Kalimati, and in 1911 Mr. Gregson and Mr. Pigott, the well-known Midnapur zamindars, having obtained the surface rights of the pergunnah, applied for and obtained a license in Mr. Pigott's name to prospect for *all minerals, other than copper and precious stones*, during a period of three years' over the very area in Dalbhoom in regard to which this Prospectus is issued.

Locality Area.—From the map of the property covered by this License, it will be seen that it comprises 14 mouzahs with a total areas of 16,663 acre. This area is referred to subsequently as the Gregson-a Pigott Concession.

Exploration.—In 1909 the rights acquired by the late Prince Mahomed Bucktyar Shah had been placed in the hands of the Official Receiver, who, with a view to developing the mineral resource of this territory, had engaged the services of Mr. P. E. Billinghurst, M. I. M. E., of Vancouver, British Columbia, to explore and report upon the whole area, of which that comprised in the license obtained subsequently by Mr. Pigott forms part.

The annexed extracts from Mr. Billinghurst's report are of great interest and have been selected as they refer more particularly to the district immediately in and around the Gregson-Pigott Concession.

The Dalbhoom Gold Syndicate.—Pending Mr. Billinghurst's exploration, Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co. sent a representative to Dalbhoom, with a view to securing a concession in the gold-bearing area, and selected an area immediately adjoining and, as subsequently transpired, in fact comprising one of the mouzahs in the Gregson-Pigott Concession. The Syndicate formed by that firm have now acquired and are zealously prospecting the area selected, with the exception of that portion which was found to fall within the Gregson-Pigott Concession.

Gregson-Pigott Dalbhoom Concession Syndicate.—Another Syndicate, comprising 18 well-known professional and commercial gentlemen of Calcatta, was immediately afterwards formed for the purpose of acquiring the Gregson-Pigott Concession. This Syndicate has succeeded in obtaining a transfer of all the rights under the prospecting license granted to Mr. Pigott in consideration of the payment of Rs. 50,000 in cash and a proportionate number of fully paid up shares in any Company which the Syndicate might form.

Mr. Wilmot's Report.—Immediately these negotiations were completed the Syndicate deputed Mr. Wilmot, a Mining Engineer of considerable experience in South Africa and Australia, to locate the exact position of the Mouzahs included in this concession and, as far as possible, to furnish the Syndicate with a report as to the possibilities of developing the mineral wealth of the country, so far as they could be gauged from its general appearance. Unfortunately the recent heavy rains prevented any detailed prospecting, but Mr. Wilmot was able to demarcate the boundaries of the area as shewn in the plan, and extracts from such report as he was able to frame are annexed. A sample of gold from this area, which is now open to inspection, had been previously obtained and this was handed to Mr Wilmot to compare with any gold or gold-bearing strata which he might personally observe.

Analysis.—A lump of the decomposed schist, referred to in his report, broken off at haphazard, has been submitted to Dr. Schulten, whose analysis shews it to be gold-bearing, thus supporting Mr. Wilmot's theory that the actual lode may be found in this formation, of which extensive lodes exist in the one Mouzah of Kunderkoocha and possibly in the other Mouzahs adjoining.

Flotation of Parent Company.—The Syndicate who have acquired the Gregson-Pigott Concession are satisfied from Mr. Billinghurst's and Mr. Wilmot's reports as to the immense possibilities of this area, and have decided, instead of spending further small sums of money on superficial prospecting, to form a Company forthwith, which will carry out systematic and thorough prospecting operations upon a scientific basis, as is now being done in the adjoining area.

Terms of Transfer.—The Syndicate will transfer all their rights to the Company upon its formationand as earnest of their confidence in the probability of success, are prepared to accept fully paid up shares in the Company, as consideration for the transfer, and the only payment in cash to be made, will be the sum of Rs. 50,000, the consideration money to Mr. Pigott, of which Rs. 10,000 has already been paid and the balance of which at present falls due on the 30th September next, and actual expenses incurred. Mr. Gregson and Mr. Pigott are being communicated with in England with a view to their postponing payment until the termination of the Prospecting License in February next, by which time it is conndently anticipated, the value of the property will have been proved, sufficient to enable the Company to declare the option, given to it by the License, to take a lease of stated mineral-bearing areas from the Official Receiver, the period of which would be 45 years at a rental of Rs. 2-8 per acre for gold and Re. 1-8 per acre for other minerals as conditioned in the Prospecting License subject to the order of the High Court. No royalties are required to be paid, except two annas per ton for iron ore so that the terms upon which the concession has been obtained are most favourable and should ensure the success of the Company when the lode from which the gold is shed has been struck, or in the event of good deposits of other minerals being found.

Capital.—The capital of the proposed Company will be Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which Rs. 1,00,000 are now offered for subscription and of which Rs. 2-8 per share is payable upon application, Rs. 2-8 upon allotment, and the balance Rs. 5 as may hereafter be decided.

Directors.—The first directors of the Company will be elected at the first meeting of the Company. The directors will be asked to act without remuneration, it being the object of the promoters to devote, as far as possible, the entire funds at the Company's disposal to thoroughly prospecting the area comprised in the Prospecting License, this being the object for which the Company is to be formed.

Subsidiary Companies.—Should the operations of this Prospecting Company prove successful it is not at present proposed that the Company should itself further develop the property, but that it should, as its expert may advise, promote subsidiary mining companies, to whom mining blocks will *be sold by the parent Company.*

Title Deeds.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association are now in course of preparation by Messrs, Watkins and Co., Solicitors of No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, and are open to in*spection together with the Agreement with the Syndicate and other Agreements, Title Deeds, Reports,* Maps and Specimens of the Gold obtained, which have been lodged with that firm for safe custody.

Application for Shares.—As applications for shares in the Company were received by the Syndicate before they had even decided to from the Company, *It is anticipated that the shares now offered will speedily be subscribed.* Those desirous of acquiring shares in this, the parent Company, are *requested to apply immediately* in the annexed form and at the same time deposit with the Hong*kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta, Rs. 2-8 in respect of each share applied for.*

W. B. CROWDER, *Managing Secretary for the Syndicate.*

No. 1, VANSITTART ROW,
CALCUTTA, 23rd July, 1913.

EXPERTS' REPORT.

Extract from Mr. Billinghurst's Report to the Official Receiver.

I wish to speak as cautiously as possible, but I may state that during the time I spent in this neighbourhood, I daily expected to confirm my private opinion that I was on the site of what was potentially one of the world's great gold fields.

This district is at the base of the hills which form the boundary between Dalbhoom and Maurbhanj. It has for many years been famous for the gold derived by washing the earth on the hill-sides and in the jungles. Old slag heaps shew that both copper and iron were formerly smelted here.

It is not an exaggeration to *state that gold is found nearly everywhere in this neighbourhood.*

It is probably the wearing away of lodes in these oxidised areas caused by mineral-laden waters percolating *through the schists which distributed the gold over the country side.*

As I had secured all the proofs required and being pressed for time I left this district very much unprospected of course, but with sufficient evidence to show a wide distribution of gold which may be worked in lode form. *A large portion of the old workings are still uncleared and it is quite possible* and indeed likely that the main lode will be quickly rediscovered with a few days' work. A mass of gold said to weigh nearly two pounds was recently extracted from rock in this neighbourhood and is *on view, I understand, to any honest person who visits Murakochi.*

Generally.—A district of great possibilities, a really woundersfully mineralised country shown by the bright pyrites in the hard green schists, the lines of partly oxidised iron, green, brown, red and yellow, the extensive ochreous areas and the wide distribution of gold. I found traces of silver, copper, nickel, chrome iron, titanium, magnetite, hematite, and antimony, besides the sold and ochres.

From the point of view of the capitalist I consider that the gold in the south-west Dalbhoom is sufficiently attractive I would point out the wide occurrence of *this* gold, and the manner in which the natives of the country seek it.

I would advise, if practical, the formation of a Dalbhoom Development Company. Only in this way will an energetic policy be pursued and prospecting exploitation and development work be thoroughly put in hand. The assets exist and the enormous mineral wealth of the country guarantees a fair return on carefully spent capital.

While holding no brief for the estate I may remark that few countries of similar area can show such mineral wealth and only the continent of Asia could show a Dalbhoom neglected.

Extract from Mr. Wilmot's Report.

The gold which I saw in possession of some of the coolies was very coarse with sharp edges and showed no signs of having been carried or worn by the influence of water nearly very large specimen had small pieces of oxidised iron clinging to it and in some cases small pieces of laterite and schist.

I consider that if the place where the coolies get this gold can be found then by judicious prospecting and cross-cutting there is every possibility of coming on the strata which shed the gold.

I consider the property well worth prospecting and if the theory I am at present inclined to favour, *viz.*, that the source of the gold obtained is in the decomposed schist, then the lode when found will possibly turn out rich in gold, and there can be no question but that the area of the concession is auriferous.

The important feature in this proposition is that the gold obtained by the coolies in this area does not correspond with the alluvial gold found in any other parts of Bengal, but, on the contrary, shows distinct indication of having been shed from a lode in close proximity to the wash in which it was found.

The Dalbhoom Gold & Minerals Prospecting Company, Limited.

To

THE MANAGING SECRETARY.

Sir,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs.2-8 per share, payable on application for.....shares of Rs. 10 each of the above—named Company, I request you to allot me .....shares and I agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot me and to pay the further instalment of Rs. 2-8 per share on allotment and the balance due in respect of the said shares as and when called upon, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Please write clearly.)

Name in full .....
Address in full .....
Occupation .....
Date .....
Signature .....

Receipt for'
APPLICATION MONEY

RECEIVED this.....day of.....1913, on account of the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Co., Ld. from .....
the sum of Rs.....shares of being a deposit of Rs. 2-8 per share upon.....
Rs. 10 each of the above-named Company.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Accountant.

NOTE.—This application form should be sent entire to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta, with a remittance in favour of the Bank for the amount payable.

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THE BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT of "Commerce," Calcutta, would be glad to receive photographs of business men for re-production in that paper. Please address:—"BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT; COMMERCE," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

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CRAWFORD & CO.,
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WEEKLY SALE.

This day MONDAY, the 4th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD, *and Co., will sell by Public Auction*, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured *piece goods and the following:—*

*Furniture such as chairs and cup*boards, hat and umbrella stands, single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, *dressing, washand and writing tables,* wall mirror brackets, show cases, glass door, book cases, drawing room suite of *sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, glass* partition screens, phonographs and iron *safes, etc., etc.*

By order of the concerned—
40 cases each 8 rolls Godda cheese, *little bit hard.*

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee Re: Morarji Dayal traded as *Ananjee Morarji, Insolvent gold collar* button set with diamonds.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Cameras and Photographic Materials.

Under instructions from *R. D. Sethna*, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhowrao Dukle, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop on Esplanade Road, Fort, near the Currency Bank and Bombay, Fine Art Gallery, on WEDNESDAY the 6th *August, 1913, at 2-30* p.m. (S.T.), the remaining valuable photographic cameras, wooden camera stands, metal telescopic stand, sensitised films, plates and papers, dishes, printing frames and chemicals, albums, photo slip in paste on mounts, illustrated postcards of native characters, cupboards, cases, counters, book stands, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view now.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 18th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the late Mr. Bundeally Ebrahim Passuya, such as Ivory ball hollows, uppers, soft B and C hollow uppers, hard hollow uppers miscellaneous, hollows, hollow uppers, miscellaneous, hollows, hollow ivory, shells, Rhynoceros skin, mother-o-pearl shells etc.

Also the effects of the late Mr. T. C. Pennington:—

1 cottage piano by Hemilton, specially imported for T. C. Pennington.

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Bombay, 4th August, 1913. 251

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. August 2, 0·11 in.

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. August 3, in.

Fall 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. August 3, in,

Fall since June 1, 59·51 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 14.74 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Gauges	24 hours to 8 a. m of 25 July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913
	In. cts.	In. cts
H. G. Hospital ..	0 13	69.48
G. T. Hospital ..	0·06	68.76
J. J. Hospital ..	0·11	71 37
Sion Factory ..	No	Return

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 2nd of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total at June 1st to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st) ..	96·3	84 5	79	..	..	..
Jask ..	97 3	87 5	82	..	..	—0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st) ..	102 8	89 1	47	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	103·5	87 0	77	..	5·70	+2·95
Rawalpindi ..	100·4	83·6	..	..	7	+7·84
Lahore ..	102·4	86 5	68	..	9·12	+1·42
Sirsa ..	98·8	84 5	62	..	13·64	+7·83
Ambala ..	93·5	73 9	96	3·00	22·10	+9·86
Delhi ..	99·5	83 3	85	..	10·02	—1·74
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	96·0	81·0	78	..	5·64	—7·15
Mainpuri ..	91·8	76·1	83	..	7·67	—3·15
Jhansi ..	86·1	78·5	75	0·07	5·42	—12·34
Cawnpore ..	95·6	81·0	81	..	8·56	—6·37
Allahabad ..	91·1	79·0	83	..	11·56	—5·97
IND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	108·1	80·8	46	..	1·38	+0·09
Karachi ..	88 6	79·5	91	0·11	10·62	—0·35
Ajmer ..	92 6	77·2	78	..	7·37	—2·58
Jaipur ..	94 4	78 6	70	..	11·34	+0·73
Kotah ..	92 6	79·6	65	..	5·17	—0·41
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	86·0	77·0	85	..	23·41	+14·72
Dwarka ..	85 2	78·7	85	..	13·73	+4·14
Veraval ..	82·	79·3	87	..	23 64	+12·14
Rajkot ..	85 1	72 3	87	..	22·05	+5 65
Bhavnagar Para. ..	89·1	76·8	81	0·06	28·75	+18·43
Surat ..	85·9	77·6	93	0 11	28 29	+2·30
Ahmedabad ..	86·5	76·2	94	0·01	24·51	+7·19
Deesa ..	85 1	74·9	91	0 03	21 94	+9·75
Neemuch ..	83 4	72·5	83	..	14·47	+1·05
Indore ..	86 6	71 1	95	1 42	25·50	+9·47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	89·3	73·8	84	0·70	22·06	—5·54
Saugor ..	79·6	71·6	69	2·01	17·21	—5 47
Hoshangabad ..	77·1	71·9	95	4 95	25·59	+2·64
Khandwa ..	78·2	72 1	95	2·20	26 90	+12·43
Akola ..	77 2	72 0	92	1 36	17 98	+2·22
Amraoti ..	75 5	70·3	93	2·08	25·79	+9·18
Nagpur ..	77·6	70·8	93	3·03	28 25	+4·30
Chanda ..	78·0	72 5	92	0·24	29·65	+4·35
Raipur ..	75 7	73·6	88	1·75	25 5	+1·25
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84 9	79·4	87	0·11	59·51	+14·74
Ratnagiri ..	83·3	78·9	81	0·15	57 08	—7·99
Mormugao ..	84·0	76·7	88	0 30	69 74	+6·63
Karwar ..	82·7	76·5	84	0 51	71·07	—8 22
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	85·4	71·6	96	0·20	10·17	+0·59
Ahmednagar ..	82·6	69·5	93	0 11	16·40	+7·84
Poona ..	79·0	70·8	92	0·37	19·75	+7·69
Sholapur ..	87·3	73·1	75	..	9·69	+0·38
Bijapur ..	84·7	71·3	78	..	8·54	+2 98
Belgaum ..	74 8	67·5	92	..	22·72	—2·57
Aurangabad ..	80·9	69·2	95	0·91	14·76	+2·58
Nizamabad (Indur).	77·9	73·2	79	0·11	26·88	+11·09
Hyderabad ..	85·3	73·2	73	..	10·09	—0·64
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84·3	74·3	83	0·35	64 72	—12·30
Calicut ..	83·3	74·6	95	0·43	59 57	—7·20
Cochin ..	85·7	74·2	82	..	59·33	+7·30
Colombo ..	84 5	77·0	82	..	12 01	—0·88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	90·3	74·2	79	0·11	5·70	—5·33
Bellary ..	91·5	75·3	67	..	3·07	—0·72
Cuddapah ..	94·0	71·5	73	0·13	4·13	—3·10
Madras ..	98·0	78·0	61	0·15	3·39	—2·69
Bangalore ..	80·3	66·3	85	..	8·13	+0·81
Coimbatore ..	87·4	71 3	92	..	2·79	—0·21
Trichinopoly ..	96·6	79·3	45	..	1·26	—1·58
Negapatam ..	97 7	76·7	75	..	1 15	—2·34

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 3.00" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Ambala and in excess at other stations; maximum temperature is also above normal at Rawalpindi and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 1.30" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme western and southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0.11" of rain and Indore 1.42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperarure are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Jubbulpore has had 0.70", Saugor 2.00", Hoshangabad 4.96", Khandwa 22.0", Akola 1.36", Amraoti 2.08", Nagpur 3.03", Raipur 1.75" and Chanda 0.24". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has again fallen and is in defect except in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.11", Ratnagiri 0.15", Mormugao 0.30" and Karwar 0.51". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.20", Ahmednagar 0.11", Poona 0.37", Belgaum 0.90", Aurangabad 0.26" and Nizamabad 0.11. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has moved in a nearly westerly direction and its centre lies to-day over Jubbulpore It has determined widespread and generally heavy rain in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of west Central India. In the United Provinces, however, rainfall has decreased, Mainpuri being the only station reporting precipitation of importance. Rainfall has been nearly general also on the west Coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast, and in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, and local in the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan, and south Gujarat. The falls on the west Coast of the Peninsula, however, are generally light. The storm may move in a west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, west Central India and on the coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the south United Provinces, local rain in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; some showers in east Rajputana, the east Punjab and Gujarat.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 3.

The storm which was crossing the central parts of the country has undergone a remarkable change as barometric deficiency has almost disappeared and heavy rainfall has ceased. There has also been a general decrease in activity of monsoon over India proper, but rainfall in interior of Burma has been unusually heavy. The chief rainfall amounts reported to-day are Tavoy four inches; Moulmein, Mandalay and Maymyo three; Mergui, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Monywa two; Chakrata one, Simla and Mount Abu three-quarters; Indore three; Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi and Khandwa two; Jubbulpore one and half; Belgaum three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Central Provinces with an increase in North-East India.

S. S. Washington.—The steamer Washington which arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Sabine, reports very strong monsoon and heavy sea.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, which arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi reports strong monsoon and rough sea.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 4

620. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 7 A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

621. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7. A. M.

622. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 5th instant, at 6-45. P. M.

II.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 A. M. at Head-Quarters.

623. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade to day Monday the 4th Instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 6th Instant, at 7-30 a. m. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress:—Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

624. *Recruits' Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30, P. M.

625. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.
August 5th Tuesday. Distances 500 & 700 Yards.
August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday, (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

626. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194. dated 23rd July 1913, Major H. J. P. Browne, G. S. O. Bombay Brigade, will give a lecture on the 5th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P. M.
Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805.
All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present,
Dress,—Plain clothes.

627. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th Inst. at 7 P. M. at Head-Quarters, and not Wednesday the 6th Inst. as previously ordered.

628. *Musketry.*—There will be a practice shoot at Colaba for "G" Company on Saturday the 9th Instant commeacing at 4. P. M.

629. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 6452 Vol. F. C. M. St. Paul.
The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7501 Vol. F. H. Perrin.

The "Pioneer" states that Sir James Meston has left Naini Tal on his rains tour and spent Friday in Rampur State where he inaugurated the electric light installation by means of which the city will now be lit up. His Honour arrived at Bareilly on Saturday morning and occupied the day with a round of visits.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
COLABA, BOMBAY, 1st August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·674
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77·5
Dew Point	"	76·0
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		9·2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	84·9
Minimum do. do. ..	"	79·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	3·10
Fall of Rain	inches	0·09
Total fall during month	"	0·09
Total fall during year	"	59·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd August	"	0·04

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 2nd August 1913. was 29·851 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 30° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	ft. in
Mon.	4	m	0 5	27 10
			0 45 a	30 1
Tues.	5	m	0 55	28 2
			1 24 a	29 1
Wed.	6		1 44	28 3
			2 4	29 4
Thurs.	7	m	2 34	27 10
			2 5 a	28 5
Fri.	8	m	3 27	27 2
			3 28 a	27 3

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	ft. in
Mon.	4	m	5 59	14 6
			6 50 a	16 6
Tues.	5	m	6 44	14 11
			7 30 a	16 0
Wed.	1		7 30	15 10
			8 12	15 10
Thurs.	7	m	8 18	17 1
			8 57 a	16 0
Fri.	8	m	9 9	18 6
			9 48 a	16 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4. (Mon.)	Ch. 16m.	7h. 12 m
5. (Tues.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12 m
6. (Wed.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m
7. (Thurs.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m
8. (Fri.)	6h. 18m	7h. 11 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter. 9th, 9h. 33·0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 2.

176 Major Noel Robertson-Glasgow (R. G. A.) having resigned his Commission is struck off the Strength of the Corps from 4th June 1913.

The following is published for information:—

173. Lieut R. H. Stranger, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will deliver a lecture on 4th August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Room, at 7-15 a. m.
Subject:—Elementary Training.
(2) Major H. J. P. Browne, G. S. O., Bombay Brigade, will deliver a lecture on 5th August 1913 at B. V. A, Lecture Room, at 7-15 p. m.
Subject:—The Strategy of Campaign, 1805.
Officers and Members of Volunteer Units are invited to attend.
Dress:—Both lectures, plain clothes.
The first Lecture in First Aid will be delivered, at Head-Quarters, on Thursday 7th August 1913 commencing at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
Reference the above, the complete course consists of about 5 Lectures, Candidates must attend such lecture or they will not be allowed to sit for Examination for Certificates.
The lectures will be delivered weekly on Thursdays.

174. The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters at 7-0 p. m. on Tuesday next.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.

Consols 2½ %	73⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	86⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46½
Bar Silver Spot	27⅛
" 2 months hence	27 9-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by India and China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64⅛
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 27-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st ..	4⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " 6 " ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 9
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, August 1.

Silver to Bombay ..	£100,000
Gold Bar to Bombay ..	£160,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ..	£10,000
Gold to Calcutta ..	
Silver to Calcutta ..	£10'000
Silver to Madras ..	
Silver to Ceylon ..	£10,000
Silver to Hongkong ..	
Silver to Shanghai ..	£40,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	—
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—steady, moderate biz.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—quiet, steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with little doing.	
Mid. Americans	6·57 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·35 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August, 11·70 October 11·26,	
New York Official noon call Aug. 11·82 Oct. 11·24.	
New Orleans 10 a. m. August unquoted October 11.	32.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·20	6·23
M. J.	6·11	6·14
S. O.	6 07	6·10
O. N.	6 07	6·10
N. D.	6 02	6·04
D. J.	6 02	6·04
J. F.	6·03	6·05
F. M.	6·04	6·07
M. A.	6·05	6·08
A. M.	6·06	6·09
M. J.		6·10

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL August 1.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heddng	7-9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-1
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Gren Ends	2·2½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	12-5½ ex. Warehouse
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	12-6
40's Bannermills Twist	10½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10½
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	5 9-16
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	August-Sept.
Water Twist American 30's ..	10
Water Twist American 40's ..	11½
Mule Twist American 40's. ..	11
Mule Twist American 50's ..	12½
Mule Twist American 60 s ..	14½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's ..	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's ..	17
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's ..	18
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Quite, moderate enquiry.	
Tone "Cloths":—Firm, fair biz.	
Weft American 54's	11 9-16
" Egyptian 80's	18 1½
Tone "Yarns":—Market quiet	1 2½0
Weft Egyptian 32's	10
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 7- 1
" 32's B.	101
" 36's W. T. C.	106
" 36's B.	10 11-1½
" 42's	126
" American 60's	16½
" Egyptian 60's	171
" Egyptian 80's	21½
Coconada Fair Red	4 20-32 cif.
" Ginned	5 London.
Western good	5 3-16

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, August 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	—
Futures at New York Aug. 11·50. Previous closing price 11·79.	
Futures at New York. Oct. 11·14. Previous closing price. 11.34.	
Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to Longs unloading.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·10.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 Previous price 12.	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·57. Previous price 11·64.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·20. Previous price 11·38.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅛
Demand Bills	4-86⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	59⅛

AMERICAN MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 1.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cottou at U. S. Ports	14,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	29,000
Week's Exports to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	152,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	131,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,000

WASHINGTON, August 1,

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly Report on the Cotton Crop states that the Average condition of the Crop is 79·6 per cent.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, August 2.

	Bales.
Total in Sight ..	13,560,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	158,000
East Indian Visible Supply ..	163,000
American Visible Supply ..	1,295,000
Other ..	165,000

Liverpool market closed to-day.

Too MUCH *trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results.*

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 3.

The local cotton market is firm both for actuals as well as for New crop contracts. Notwithstanding the long talked of heavy stocks in our local market, the market feels complete exhaustion for Charka as well as M. G. Westerns; so the local mills will have to substitute these growths with some other styles.

The Bureau Report published by the United States Government indicates the condition 79.6 against last year same period 76.5 and compared with the last ten years' average 80.0 per cent showing a deterioration of 2.2 per cent. compared with last month. This does not indicate so big a crop as the cotton world demands from America. The cotton crop prospects for India is far from being propitious. There are numerous complaints from the Sind as well as Broach districts for too much rains. Dry weather is absolutely necessary for the month of August and a few light showers in September for the growing crop. We are still long way in the wood for our Indian cotton crop and the same can be said for American as all authorities admit that the American crop is a fortnight late. Side lights of cotton in the face of strong statistical position as well as the outlook for the new crop arrest all advance.

There is every probability of the tax of 1/10th per cent per pound or 50 for every 100 bales on speculative short sales of cotton for future delivery in New York, being adopted in the new Tariff Bill in the United States, to be in force from 1st October next. Spinners of American cotton have freely entrenched upon their reserved supplies as the visible supply shows mark falling off.

THE MOVEMENT.

Por Receipts for the seven days have been 14,000 as against 18,000 bales last week and 9,000 bales last year.

hTe comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

	Last 1913 Week.	1912.
Great Britain B/S	1,000	6,000 11,000
Continent B/S.	29,000	16,000 15,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 152,000 bales as compared with 169,000 bales last week and 226,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports up to the week ending 1st August was 131,000 bales as against 145,000 bales last week 94,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week.

	Last 1913 Week.	1912.
American	1,925,000	1,401,000 1,589,000
Other kinds ...	486,000	511,000 345,000

The total into sight show 13,560,000 bales against last week 13,490,000 bales and 15,480,000 some period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Ord.	Mid.	Good.	Remarks.
H. G. Bengals ..		228½ ..		2½
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	242	..	..	do
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	241	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish ..	248	238	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingenghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	268-4	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	230-1	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	278½	25-3-14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	241	25-8-13
Westerns, Churke ..	..	..	253	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	2567	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	2712	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	255	do
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G do. ..	..	..	..	..
G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

During the recent cyclone the river Hooghly at Diamond Harbour again rose to the top of the Custom House bund which is four feet lower than the remainder. The landing stage is washed away and the path to the station was under water.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667/8
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	67-4
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-45
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	6¢ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	25
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 .. (New Issue) Rs. 15..	June do.	10 o/o 10 o/o	40 15
Punjab National Bk...		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£ 60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A .. £ {12 B	do.	7 o/o 7 o/o	£ 21 £ 2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4 5 o/o	£8 86
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New		
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	45	940
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co...	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,25
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	260
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2150
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	750
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	755
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,25
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	90
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	18..8
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	267-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	572 8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	601 4
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	265
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bu lough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 18.

It is pleasant to be able to talk of a better feeling and brighter outlook in Capel Court. There is no question that the failure of Bulgaria's move has raised the spirits of business men, who feel that the Balkan trouble cannot now remain long unsettled. Another favourable influence is a more promising outlook in the money market, plenty of cash being available at remarkably reasonable rates. A pleasant surprise has been the news of large gold shipments on their way from South America, while in the Continental centres a tendency to more favourable money conditions is observable. But most important of all is the settling down of the turbulent workers of the Rand. It is true that at the moment the autocratic demands of the Transvaal Mining Association are causing some anxiety. Especially as a whole hearted concession is absolutely impossible, if the industry is to continue uncrippled. The whole position suggests the work of professional agitators, and for this reason too much importance is not attached to the impossible demands by those who have had experience of such matters. It is felt that the terms have been put forward on the highest scale in order to allow a big margin for negotiation. In the meanwhile work appears to be going on under normal conditions.

Consols hardened early in the week, but are not at their best at time of writing. A feature in the gilt edge market has been the buying of Irish Land Stock, despite the fact that another million and a half has just been issued. Trouble in China, of which we are likely to have a good deal in the immediate future, is responsible for weakness in these securities. In the Home Railway market, both dealers and outsiders have been in rather a shy mood. The fact of the matter is that while traffic returns show splendid results, it is very doubtful what policy directors will adopt with regard to half yearly dividends. I have previously expressed the opinion that the course taken is likely to be a conservative one in most cases, and dividends will not be increased to the extent that brokers foretold in their desire to sustain the optimism of their clients.

AMERICAN RAILS.

The atmosphere is full of optimism regarding American Rails. Improved labour outlook on the other side is given as one of the chief "Bull" points, and we are told by writers that the magnates across the Atlantic are ready to respond to any reasonable encouragement over here. I am afraid that I do not share in this hopeful feeling, for anyone who takes the trouble to keep himself correctly informed as to the doings in Wall Street, must feel astonished at the extraordinary limits of the market at the present time. On some days during the week total transactions in New York have fallen to little over twenty thousand shares. This is almost a record the wrong way. Apart from this the monetary outlook across the Atlantic is far from promising, a fact reflected in the abnormal nervousness shown over France's demand for American gold. Of course, on the other hand, there are good crop prospects, and the trade outlook is favourable. In the Foreign Railway market Argentines have been stagnant, while Mexican issues have been rather fidgety on the situation out there. It is safe to say, however, that everything possible has been done to protect the interests of holders of these securities. Trunks have been firm, and Canadian Pacifics have recovered seven points during the week. South African Mining shares have been very quiet, although the tone has been promising. Copper statistics continue to favour that section of the mining market, though here, as in most other mining shares, business has been on a very limited scale.

A gentleman signing himself "Madian" has written to the "Financial News" on the Indian Currency Commission and I feel that the following extract from his letter will interest your readers:—

These Commissions—especially is this true of the Fowler Commission—are regarded in India as mechanical contrivances, constructed at due intervals to enable the Government officials to overrule the commercial element. To'day Bombay supports Lord Harding and the proposed Sovereign currency, while Calcutta does not. The result is that Bombay fairly bristles with the new knights. I only hope that Commissioners have the requisite knowledge of their subject; because the Indian witnesses selected to give evidence are apparently all of one way of thinking—gold standard and gold currency men—while the Calcutta view that a gold mint and a State Bank will increase the drain of gold to India, and, in the end, involve both London and Calcutta also in a common disaster, is not likely to find any exponent among the witnesses carefully selected by Sir Fleetwood Wilson and the Viceroy.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

Board of Trade returns are ticklish things to deal with, and it is amusing to note the recklessness with which the average man and woman will form deductions from figures read with a most superficial knowledge of the subject. We have the last of the monthly statements for the first half of the current year, and I find by adding results there is a total balance of imports over exports of £62,649,000. For the past twelve months the exports of British produce have been valued at five hundred and twenty million, an increase of sixty-five million as compared with the twelve months ended June 1912. These figures are wonderful, but examination below the surface will give explanations that take at least some gilt off the ginger bread. On the other hand, dealing with the balance of imports over exports, there is a falling off of about eight million as compared with the first half of 1912; a falling off that is explained largely by causes that would scarcely strike the ordinary individual. An immense amount of British capital has gone out to finance enterprise abroad during the past twelve months, a quantity of capital far in excess of previous years. Consequently, our income from Colonial and Foreign investments, from shipping, and from services has increased to a great extent. Roughly speaking, it may be said that during the first half of the current year, a hundred millions of new capital has been invested abroad by this country. Seeing that this does not mean the actual shipment of money out of the country, as even some of the less enlightened members of Parliament seem to think, one begins to realise how complicated are Board of Trade returns as an index of what is really happening. To take the exports separately is a far more satisfactory task, and here we are able to trace enormous trade done by Great Britain during the first half of the current year. Cotton goods alone account for a total of sixty-three millions, while woollen and worsted goods account for nineteen millions. All kinds of iron and steel including manufactured goods such as machinery and ships, show a total of about sixty-four millions, while exports of coal amount to twenty-six millions. A satisfactory point is that out of the total exports of over two hundred and fifty-seven millions, no less than two hundred and five millions consisted of articles mainly manufactured at Home. In comparing Board of Trade returns with those of 1912 we must remember that this year has been pretty plain sailing, while twelve months ago there were labour troubles of a serious nature, especially the dock strike during the month of June. An interesting fact is that the confidence of investors at Home has not apparently been shaken by anxiety on the Continent as well as across the Atlantic.

HOME RAILS.

With reference to Home Rails and dividend prospects, it is interesting to note the yield of some of the principal stocks based on the market price at time of writing, and the last dividend payments. The biggest return in the list is made by London and Brighton Deferred Stock, which at 89, on the basis of a five and a half per cent. dividend yields £6 7s. 6d. per cent. dividend, yields £6 7s. 6d. stock of the Taff Vale, which at 74 gives a return of £5 18s. per cent. North Stafford ordinary at 84 returns over five and three quarters, Great Northern "A" at 49½ about five and three quarters, while Brighton ordinary at 104, and Lancashire and Yorkshire at 88½, and Glasgow and South Western at 43½, all yield about five and five eights per cent. North Eastern Consols at 121 give a return of five and a half, while District Pref. at 84 also give five and a half. At their present prices on the basis of the last announcement, the average return for Home Railway stocks works out at just under five to five and three eights per cent.

HOOLEY VENTURES.

There was much criticism of Hooley Finance when that well-known promotor fell on evil times. But despite the enormous profit, and outgoings in the course of flotation, casual observers would be astonished if they knew the great success that has favoured the subsequent history of some of his boldest ventures. So well, for instance, does the great Bovril Company stand in public estimation that, as I pointed out last week, their issue in connection with the Argentine land scheme a fortnight ago, was the one genuinely successful appeal to the public in the history of joint stock enterprise during the past few months. Schweppes Limited, is another enterprise that continues to show a great record, and this, be it said, in face of enormously increased competition. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Hooley came on the scene just at a time when enormous capital was required to deal with businesses of a world wide nature. This he may have foreseen, but in any case he thought in big figures, had immense courage, and a speculative fancy. He was well advertised throughout the world, and knew how to take the tide at the flood.

THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY.

From time to time I have made reference to the diamond market, both as regards shares and the diamond trade itself. It is comforting just now, when a gloom hangs over gold shares and the Rand is not quite free from the labour cloud, to find a cheerful atmosphere among those interested in the diamond industry. Here, anyhow, there has been no set back; the market for the precious stones is strong and active, and there is no question that the moment the European situation improves, and Rand troubles have cleared away, the excellent state of the trade will be fully reflected in the share market. Of course, the diamond share market is full of speculative counters, but there are quite enough sound, genuinely producing companies, to give ample opportunity for selection to intending investors. There have been a number of disappointing enterprises, of which the last experienced its denouement during the current week. This was the Sopa Diamond Mine, the shares of which rose at one time to nearly four pounds on speculative buying, and are now down to fifteen shillings. Years ago, when the public was more gullible than is the case now, a good many Brazilian companies were placed on the market, and there are those who may remember the rig in the shares of the Brazilian Diamond Company. As a centre for the production of diamonds, Brazil is not very popular in the Stock Exchange just now. As is generally known, Amsterdam and Antwerp are the centres of the diamond cutting industry. It now seems that a diamond mine owner, of Inverell in Australia, has obtained plant and proposes to establish the diamond cutting industry in New South Wales. This gentleman says that profits of seven hundred per cent. are made in Holland and Belguim by cutting Australian diamonds. Some idea of how active the London market is may be gathered from the fact that the London Syndicate entirely sold out the big Wesselton shipment, this week, while a shipment from Kimberley which will be on the market at the beginning of next week is expected to meet with equal success.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co.

LONDON, July 17.

GOLD.

About £750,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which £119,000 was reserved for India. The bulk of the remainder will be obtained by the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
July 10th £193,000 in bar gold.
July 10th £50,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
July 11th £41,000 in bar gold.
July 12th £18,000 in bar gold.
July 14th 18,000 in bar gold.
July 14th 85,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
July 15th £175,000 in bar gold.
July 14th £18,000 in bar gold.
July 14th £85,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

An amount of £110,000 was set aside on the 14th instant on account of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve, and a withdrawal of £20,000 in soverigns was made on the 15th instant for Ecuador, making the net influx during the week £754,000.

A large amount—about £2,000,000—is leaving South America, and of this, a considerable portion, if not all, is expected to come here.

New York reported on the 14th instant that £600, 000 has been engaged for shipment to Paris.

Below will be found a comparison of the net import of gold into the Argentine Republic during the years 1912 and 1911:—

1912 import £8,187,200; export £117,100; net import £8,070,100.

1911 import £3,365,000; export £601,700; net import £2,763,300.

The net import of gold into India for the month of June, 1913, was £1,270,133 (approximately).

SILVER.

Prices have been well maintained, although the undertone of the market cannot be considered as robust, for rates have been controlled by the very small size of the amounts offering from the usual channels of supply. At advancing prices, however, there is a disposition to sell with some freedom, and that reason, much higher prices appear unlikely.

Buying has been confined chiefly to the covering of sale contracts as they fall due.

Indian purchases, except those made by speculators to support the market, are noticeably absent; this is only to be expected whilst the stock of rupees in the Indian Treasuries is so plentiful.

The Stock in Bombay is slightly higher in value—£320,000—as compared with £290,000 last week. The offetake is about the same.

The centre of interest lies rather in China, where it is said that the harvest has been good as a whole. On this account, in normal circumstances, there would be an expectation of rising exchange, with the possibility of a demand for silver, but, unfortunately, as yet, trade is far from active.

Shanghai reports a stock of £5,750,000., an increase of £100,000.

The reduction, according to advices by last mail, in the export of Chinese products from various market centres such as Hankow, during the present season, is very large, as may be seen from the following figures, which relate to similar perods in the years specified:—

1912 Tea to Great Britain 6,890,212 lbs. Tea to U. S. A. 774,529lbs., Silk piculs, 16,223lbs., Beans piculs, 2,878,029lbs.

1912 Tea to Great Britainlbs., 6,890,212 Tea to 774,529lbs., Silk piculs, 16,223lbs., Beans piculs, 2,878,029lbs.

1913 Wood Oil piculs 453,669 Turmeric 3,510.

1912 Wood Oil piculs, 625,699. Turmeric, 3,510lbs. 848,699.

An Indian Currency Return cabled to-day shows an increase of 35 lacs in the holding of silver rupees, and a decrease of 40 lacs in that of gold; the total note circulation is reduced by 5 lacs.

No shipment of, silver has been made from San Francisco to Hong-Kong during the week.

The quotations to- day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are respectively 3/16 and 1/8 above those fixed a week ago.

Yours faithfully,
Samuel Montagu and Company.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
July 11th 26-15/16 cash 27-3/16 2 mos.
July 12th 27-1/16 cash 27-1/4 2 mos.
July 14th 26-15/16 cash 27-3/16 2 mos.
July 15th 26-15/16 cash 27-1/8 2 mos.
July 16th 27 cash 27-3/16 2 mos.
July 17th 27-1/16 cash 27-1/4 2 mos.
Average for the week, 26.989 cash 27.198 2 mos.
Bank Rate 4½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77s. 9d.
German Gold Coin p. oz.
French Gold Coin p. oz.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz.
Nominal.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

The memorandum issued yesterday by the Bank of Bengal shows decreases in Government balances at both the head office and the branches, a decline in public cash balances being also exhibited. The percentage works out at 43.97 and there is therefore no change in the bank rate on demand loans, which has remained at 3 per cent. since July 3. The financial position of the bank is disclosed in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs.	57,31,251	decrease
„ at Branches..	„	24,736	decrease
Other Deposits	„	5,21,791	decrease
Post Bills	„	3,39,485	increase

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs.	2,62,870	decrease
Loans	„	8,97,218	increase
Accounts of Credit	„	2,55,585	decrease
Mercantile Bills	„	13,67,022	increase
Cash at Head Office	„	30,94,297	decrease
Do. at Branches	„	10,42,444	decrease

THE SHARE MARKET.

There is no special activity in the local share market. Jute mill scrip has, nevertheless, changed hands freely, ready buyers being found for "prefs" and debentures. The investing public seems to have acquired an attitude of caution, for there is a growing demand for securities of the gilt-edged variety with no extravagant dividends attached to them, and as preference shares carry nothing more attractive than the preferential right over the ordinary scrip to have the capital returned in the event of a winding up, debentures, even at a less yield, are becoming more and more popular. Coal shares are a turn easier and good business is being done by brokers in these investments. The market is afflicted, however, by an unhealthy craze for options, Raneegunge, South Govindpur, Lakurka and Bhalgora being affected by the gambling spirit, and until the market is released from this incubus the door is practically closed to the genuine investor. Good prices were obtained at the last Calcutta tea auction sale, and it was generally anticipated on 'Change that more attention would, in consequence, be attracted to the tea share counter. This anticipation has not as yet been fulfilled, however, for although sellers are not difficult to find there are no buyers at present to create business.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

Prices still stand at inflated figures in the timber trade, Burmese teak being quoted in Calcutta at from Rs. 135 to Rs. 180 per ton. Java teak is about ten rupees less, and this commodity is now successfully competing with wood from Burma owing to the scarcity of the latter product. Existing high values are apparently universal, and there is, in consequence, a growing disposition throughout the world to abstain from long forward commitments. The results of this hesitancy are palpably defined in the returns, recently published, which give the quantities of teak landed at the London docks during June, which amounted to 707 loads as against 117 loads during the same month last year. There was an increase, however, in the total for the first six months of the present year, the loads being 4,235 compared with 2,075. The stocks of timber at the London docks in July were as follows:—Logs from Burma and Siam, 1,907 loads as against 2,807 loads in 1912; from Java 197 loads as compared with 335 loads. Planks and conversions from Burma and Siam, 2,808 loads against 3,171; from Java 341 loads against 556. Total, 5,253 loads in 1913, as compared with 6,989 in 1912. These figures disclose the steady lessening of the demand for both logs and planks owing to the abnormal cost of teak at the present moment, wood of a much lower grade being largely used as a substitute. Another interesting feature of the situation is to be found in the increased consumption of teak in India and the Far East. The local demand, in Asia, enables shippers to treat the European market with indifference, unless buyers are prepared to pay exorbitant rates, and it is quite obvious, therefore, that some means must be devised for checking the increasing cost of teak if a further contraction of its use in Europe is to be avoided.

THE STANDARD BANK.

The Second Report of the Directors submitted at the Ordinary General ing held on July 16 states that the nett profit amounts to Rs. 48,161 which the Directors recommend to appropriate as under:—In payment of an ad-interim Divient of Rs. 1-7-10 per share at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (less Income Tax at pies 8 per share) from 1st January 1913 on Rs. 40 and from 7th January 1913 on Rs. 50 per Share to 30th June 1913 on Rs. 10,000 Preference Shares, Rs. 14,895. In payment of an ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 1-7-10 per Share at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) from 1st January 1913 to 30th June 1913 on Rs. 10,000 Ordinary Shares, Rs. 14,895. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 18,369; total Rs. 48,161.

Although the report covers the period of 10 months from the commencement of the business (from 1st September 1912) during the first four months the paid up capital was on an average Rupees seven lakhs only and the nett profit for that period (from 1st September 1912 to 31st December 1912) was Rs. 7,258 only; hence the major portion of the nett profit, viz., Rs. 40,902, was made during the last six months (from 1st January 1913 to 30th June 1913) which the Director. Consider highly satisfactory for the first year of the Bank.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 2nd
S. S. Washington Hopmann Sabine June 17
S. S. Lhasa Penny Karachi July 31

DEPARTURES.

August 2nd
S. S. Salsetta Vine Aden
S. S. Esturia Jones Aberdeen
S. S. Neuenfels Ferich Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi
3rd S. S. Markgraf Jantzen Zanzibar
S. S. Barbarigo Gallo Calcutta via Colombo
S. S Imani Lyons Port Said for order
4th S. S. City of Bristol Henderson Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer	*Putiala	for	Persian Gulf
„	Detmold	for	Barrow
„	Tannenfels	for	Hamburg

* To arrive.

S. S. Washington.—The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain F. Hopmann, arived in the harbour on Saturday from Sabine, June 17th, with a cargo of petroleum.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi, July 31st, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Neuenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels, 3,524 tons, Captain W. Ferich, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Imani.—The steamer Imani, 2,479 tons, Captain J. F. Lyons, sailed on Sunday for Port Said for order, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barbarigo.—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain E. Gallo, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general bar, with a general cargo and passen-

S. S. City of Bristol.—The City Line steamer City of Bristol, 4,345 tons, Captain H. Henderson, will sail today for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Bombay Maru" left Tuticorin for Singapure on the 31st ultimo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, August 2, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.Steamer.....Capt.....Agents.
G. & R. Calna.....Farnbinson ..M. M. & Co.
F. Chantala.....McDiarmed.....M. M. & Co
G. Firuzi.....Primrose.....T. Morrison Co.
W. Bahrein.....Grant.....Arab Steamer
N. Ramsay.....Mullan....P. & O. S. N. & Co
O. Ischia.....Belsito..... Rubattino Line
P. Clan Sinclair .....Smith .....J. F. & Co.

V. DOCK.

2. Castalia.....Mitchell.....W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Ismailia.....Hodgson.....M. M. & Co.
4 Hidalgo.....Harbord.....J. F. & Co.
5. Nyanza.....McAllister.....T. M. & Co.
6. Kamakura Maru .....Hori.....N. Y. Co.
7. Binald.....Chilton.....J. F. & Co.
8. Austria.....Cosulich.....A L. S. N. Co
9. Quiloa.....Cole.....M. M. & Co
10 & 11. Sahara .....Peark.....J. F. & Co
14. Lhasa.....Penny.....M. M. and Co
15. Oolobaria.....Raddock.....M. M. & Co

OFFSIDE P.

Budrie.....Fisher.....Arab Steamer.

M. W. D. D.

Persia.....Bradshaw..... P. & O. S. N. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati.....Esmail.....B. S. N. & Co.
Kaveri.....Mahomed.....B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani.....Valiji .....B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arracan.....McLeish.....W. & A. G. & Co
Astoria.....Hogan .....T. M. & Co.
Angus..... ...Dakers .....A. Y. & Co.
Begum.....Dooby .....T. M. & Co.
Panca.....Garwood .....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
City of Sparta.... McNeil.....K. N. & Co
Cuzaboga....Henderson..... Standard Oil & Co.
Devanha.....Heckey.....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Dermod.....Winter.....J. F. & Co.
Eurystus.....Williams.....M M & Co
Gallia.....Jones .....J. M. & Co.
Hoseinee.....Fanning .....T. M. & Co.
Islami.....Hughes.....T. M. & Co.
Karonga.....Pattison.....W. & A. G. & Co
Kowelt .....Brewis ..... Arab Steamer.
Kasara.....Morrison.....M. M. & Co.
Khosrou .....Hannah .....T. M. & Co.
Firthfield .....Dermody .....T. M. & Co.
Kangler.....Schapp.....A. S. & Co.
Midenfels ....Heckel.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Ozarda.....Mills.....M. M. & Co.
Pantakota.....Stewart.....M. M. & Co.
Said.....Bousfield..... Arab Steamer.
Schnaefels....Strychle.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Sutherland.....Longstaff. The Bombay & Co.
Sinca.....Morrison..Shaw Wallace & Co.
Strathlye .....Cann.....W. & A. Z. & Co.
Saigon Maru.....Yamaguchi.....N. Y. K.
Safranji.....Hoosein .....B. S. N. & Co.
Tannenfels.....Gordes.....W. & A. G. & Co
Thornbeck.....Foster.....M. M. & Co
Umzumbi.....Robertson.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Washington.....Hopmann..Standard Oil & Co.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 1st August, 1913, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT

LONDON, August 2.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £67½ Copper Braziers 81½£; Yellow Metal £7. Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp; 4-15-0. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¾ F. O. B. Liverpool; 10-15-0 Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India. 5-10-0.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.

Arrivals—Koranna.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53£; July-August; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54£; August-Sep.; Dunkirk; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 49£; July-August; Hamberg; sellers.; quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50£; August-Sep.; Antwerp, sellers; firmer. Calcutta Linseed 47-9; August-Sep.; London, buyers quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged. Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37£; July-August; London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal dull.

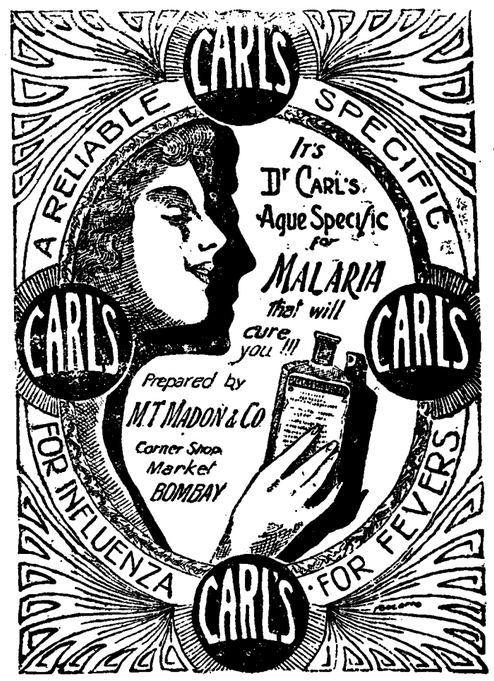
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-5½; August-Sep.; value, steady.

Sugar.—Germans ranulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-7½; sellers; Oct.-Dec.; quiet without much change in value. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-8£; sellers; Jan.-March; very quiet. German Beet-root 88% 9-0½; sellers; August; very quiet. 9-8£; sellers; Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-6; sellers, Nov.-Dec.; quiet biz. at higher rates. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; August-Sep.; value, quiet. C. & F. Bombay 11-3; August-Sep.; value, quiet.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos.16-16 C. & F. Calcutta 10-8½; August-Dec.; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 10-9½; August.-Dec.; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; August-Dec.; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-7½; August-Dec.; value, firmer but not much doing.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La plata). 47; August-Sep.; Antwerp, sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-0-6; Aug.-Sep.; Hull; value, steady.



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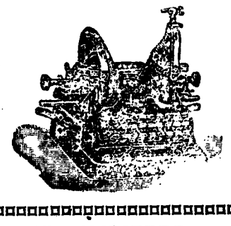

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POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

RAIN AND SOME UPSETS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, August 2.

From the point of view of weather, the Poona Racing Season did not open auspiciously on Saturday, as an annoying drizzle fell persistently throughout the day. In other respects, however, there was plenty to interest even if favourites were not as a whole in as obliging a mood as expected in Terms races. A long card of eight events was served up and some of the finishes were exciting, Brown riding three winners, sharing the day's honours with Byramjee Rustomjee as trainer, the latter thus early showing that he is likely to make amends for his absence in Bombay. Other successful riders were Mr. Lush Wilson, a very popular winner of the Steeplechase, Pratt, Hill, Hoyt and Ferguson. The arrangements and changes on the course were commented on recently in these columns, so need no further remarks, beyond that all was as it should be and the attendance good. It is satisfactory to note that neither Capt. Meynell nor Capt. Jackson suffer any ill effects from their falls. In the morning some were fortunate enough to be present at the unpacking of the cups brought out by Colonel Young from England. One of these is the Turf Club Cup won by Mr. Lion with Thank You, which he took away with him after the races. The Governor's Cup is exceptionally handsome, a large three-handled one of silver gilt with gold. Others were cups presented by the Turf Club for Polo. Mr. Reynolds, the handicapper, returned from Home just in time for the "open fire," and there are but few changes to note in the office-bearers' list. Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes is again in the Judge's box with Major Hunt holding the watch, Major Davie at the Scales, Colonel Young as Stipendiary Steward and Mr. O Gorman in the trying position of starter. The Stewards of the Club are Mr. J. L. Ainsworth, the Hon. Mr. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Capt. Meynell and Dr. Turner those of the meeting being Brigadier-General Aitken and Major Greig, C.I.E. The Bands on the Lawn and in the Totalisator enclosures respectively were those of the 2nd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and 117th Mahrattas.

THE RACES.

To turn to the actual racing, the card opened with the first division of the New Comers, and according to the betting, based on Bombay form, Salisbury stood out on his own. That he was never in a promising position will show that this was an upset. Lord Rosebery, who had failed to stay at Kirkee a week ago, showed his weakness, as after looking all over a winner he could not shake off Bahlool. Hill put in a late run on the latter after a patient race and proves that his Bombay accident has left no ill effects on his riding. Zigomar was up in front for a time, he and Salisbury presumably having done insufficient work.

Taking the second division next, Shot Silk was made a very warm favourite, but here again another promising pony who was till recently Mr. Lion's property let his backers down by finishing "no-where." On Kirkee form it was difficult to choose between Rummy and Scorn, both winners there but the difference of weight told against the former on heavy going. The two were in front till about the distance when Rummy was done with and left Scorn to shake Maidania off with fair ease.

Those eligible to enter showed their appreciation of the attention the club is giving them by sending out large fields for such events. Fourteen started in the Subalterns' Plate, which had no very decided favourite and resulted in something of an upset as the winner's track form was not public property. In Duhallow, Major Fetnerstonhaugh has a very smart pony whose measurement would be a great drawback in open races as he goes just over 14 hands. He never left the race in doubt, leading from pillar to post to win easing up, and as he has never before figured prominently he is likely to come on still more.

A race for the big ones followed, Keerit (late Aborigine of Cup pretensions) being made an odds on chance from Mill. This is how they finished with Keerit practically in front all the way. Mill pressed him hard for a time from the distance, but Brown had a bit up his sleeve and might have won by something more substantial than a neck. It was, however, by no means easy, and it is much more than doubtful whether the winner will ever strike within a stone upwards of his classy Australian form. Parkhill was left when it came to racing, and Last Call cannot be anything like himself, though one is glad to see him standing his work now.

Next came the Steeplechase with eight runners, Better Luck the only one putting up the extra 7 lbs. for a professional rider. It was a race full of thrills and interesting throughout owing to the continual changes in positions. Rain gave it a spice of danger and two fell, but both were remounted and finished the course. What chance Martha would have had, had she kept her feet is impossible to tell as she fell before half the journey was covered. being then up with the leaders. Terra Firma came down at the very same jump, but the second time round. He had given up the lead to Deputy on completing one round, but when others began to catch him nearing the mile post he shot away again up to and past Deputy. Had he stood up, it is likely that he would have been thereabouts at the finish. His fall seriously interfered with Deputy and Utopian appeared to have a fairly easy task. She, however, needed all her owner's judgment and her own pluck, as Better Luck came with a rattle and led her over the last jump to be passed in the last half furlong. Scott made his run perhaps a trifle early, but the old mare would probably have beaten him anyway. She is quite one of our old favourites and her win was a popular one.

A one-horse race was the Pony Trial, Abdul Malik getting in at weight for inches a stone upwards lighter than would be the case in a handicap. He was backed to 4 to 1 on and, to put it shortly, won in a canter from the rising of the barrier. Moonspot followed him for half a mile, then Kamperley with Ream on the rails, neither of which could make any impression. It is a couple of years since we saw Jehangir in anything like form. He finished fourth, which is some promise.

Punt and Madrina on any form were the only two to be considered in the horse sprint, the latter a hot favourite from the former with nothing else seriously considered. Punt, a sprawling galloper, was not by any means suited by the going and is at the best of times a slow beginner. When first he came out, Lanceolar proved useful, but has been under a cloud for some time. He followed Madrina closely till past the distance, where the mare had to be given more of her head to shake Punt off, which she did with fair ease.

Last on the card was the mile for Arabs, even betting favouring Hadee, Beyrut and Yanasib. All these were unplaced and a dividend of a fraction less than 25 to 1 was returned on Sunspot, three points longer on Ajmer for a place and over fours Money Gold, whose stable went for Yanasib. The Winner led Sunspot for a time, but then the latter went on to win without being extended as Ajmer came through too late to threaten danger. It will thus be seen that the last race was disastrous to the general punter.

Thus ended quite a good day's racing with satisfactory fields and a promising beginning to the Season. Timings were very bad and it is out of the question to consider them seriously as the going was very heavy, especially on the far side.

Following are the full details:—

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Division 1.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1912, which have not won flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over. W. 1.

Distance:—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's BAHLOOL, 8-11, Hill 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's LORD ROSE-BERY, 8-5, Ferguson 2
Mr. Ebrahim Muttag's SAOOD, 7-7, McGlone 3
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT, 8-5, Native 4

Also ran:—Salisbury 9-7, Zigomar 9-4, Bingazi 8-11, Alwar 8-8, Beetnoven 8-8, Gnalo 8-8, First King 8-8, Starter 8-4, Marigold 7-1, Gardner 6-12.

Betting:—Salisbury commanded the market all the time, a hot favourite at about twos on, Ghalib next in demand.

The race:—From a good start, Zigomar showed out and settled down a clear length from Lord Rosebery, who was clear of American Spot, Bahlool and Ghalib. At the turn the head began to drop out leaving Lord Rosebery in the lead from Bahlool. The latter was going well within himself and coming on gradually won quite comfortably by half a length, four lengths next and two and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 12 4-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 149½ on the winner, Rs. 35½, 73 and 104½ on places.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Khailan).

THE SUBALTERNS' PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. For Arab ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race, value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1911.

Distance:—About 5 furlongs.

Major E. Fetherstonhaugh's DUHALLOW, 10-10, Ferguson 1
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 10-3, Brown 2
Mr. Forman's FYZABAD, 9-11, Capt. Beaumont 3
Major Greig's CASTAWAY, 11-0, Capt. Corbould Warren 4

Also ran:—Verney 11-7, Burg 11-0, Sidick 11-0, Munsoor Beg 10-11, Grey Lad 10-10, Little King 10-7, Tachreet 10-7, Mahboob 10-4, Mercy 9-10, Gold 9-7.

Betting:—There was but little betting, Burg and Mahaboob in most demand with Longboat and Castaway.

The race:—Duhallow was first to show in front closely attended by Munsoor Beg and Longboat, Fyzabad next. Longboat moved up as they turned the bend and Castaway was handy, but the leader was going very easy and won anyhow by five lengths, two lengths next and one and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 14 4-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 89 on the winner, Rs. 31, 24 and 377½ on the places.

(Winner trained privately.)

THE EPSOM PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. For horses which have not won flat race, value Rs. 3,000 or over, or an aggregate of Rs. 9,000, since 31st March 1911. W. A. and C.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's KEERIT, 8-8, Brown 1
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's MIL, 8-8, Southall 2
Genl. Nawabzada Obiadulla Khan's PARKHILL, 8-3, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. M. Goculdtss's LAST CALL, 8-3, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's LAST CALL, 8-3, Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Glengarry 8-12, Duke of Lancaster 7-7.

Betting:—There was only serious money for Keerit, Mil and Last Call rather better fancied than the rest.

The race:—Duke of Lancaster and Keerit showed out half a length in front of Mil, the others three lengths away headed by Parkhill. Duke of Lancaster dropped away and was passed by Parkhill at the half mile, where a length and a half separated each of the first four. At the bend, Mil moved up closer to Keerit with Parkhill on the outside, but the favourite had enough left in him to stave off the challenge by a neck, three lengths between each of the next places.

Time:—1 min. 37 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 15 on the winner, Rs. 12 and 16 for places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

CLOSED STEEPLECHASE.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For horses which have not won a flat race, 1 Hurdle Race or Steeplechase, value Rs. 500 or over. Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. or over.

Distance:—About 2½ miles.

Mr. H. G. Lush Wilson's UTOPIAN, 11-7, Owner 1
Mr. M. Rommel's BETTER LUCK, 12-0, Scott 2
Mr. Beles's BULLOO, 11-7, M. Peebles... 3
Mr. J. L. Fagan's TERRA FIRMA, 11-7, Capt. Jackson 4

Also ran:—Deputy 11-7, Rob Roy 11-7, Pewter 11-7, Martha 11-7.

Betting:—There was not much in it, Deputy better backed than Martha, with Utopian, Better Luck and Terra Firma close.

The race:—They jumped off in a line with Terra Firma and Deputy slightly ahead. Opposite the Stand, Martha came up between them, Rob Roy and Utopian following next with Pewter last. This continued till at the mile Deputy led only to be passed again by half a length with Martha close, but the mare fell at the jump a furlong further, leaving Utopian and Rob Roy about five lengths behind the leaders. As they came to the jump opposite the three furlongs, the leaders were level about eight lengths ahead of Utopian. As they neared the water jump, Deputy led and increased to a length and a half, Bulloo here coming up to pass Rob Roy, as did Better Luck at the open ditch. Level with Utopian, Bulloo went up to Terra Firma at the mile, but he was given his head, left them again and repassed Deputy, who was joined by the other pair. At the seven furlongs Terra Firma came down and very nearly took Deputy with him. Mr. Wilson stuck on well, but from here fell away. This left Utopian three-quarters to the good of Bulloo with Better Luck clear of the rest. From the five furlongs the last named put in a great run and was right up to the leaders at the three. Here Bulloo dropped away from them and Better Luck led like a winner by a clear length over the last jump. Utopian was not done with, and came level as they entered the rails to go on and win a great race by a length, ten lengths away from third with Terra Firma remounted, the Distance behind followed in order by Pewter, Rob Roy and Deputy with Martha, remounted last.

Time:—13 mins. 56 4-5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 62½ on the winner, Rs. 22, 23 and 90½ on places.

(Winner trained privately.)

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under. W. 1.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's ABDUL MALIK, 9-7, Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's KIMBERLEY, 8-5, cond. 8-11, Ruiz 2
Mr. Lion's REAM, 7-12, cond. 8-1, Pratt 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's JEHANGIR, 8-12, Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Agah Pasha 9-5, Soomsam 8-12, Real 8-12, Flying Machine 8-9, Moonspot 8-5, Malayeh 7-6.

Betting:—Nothing in the betting but Abdul Malik with a mere nibble at Soomsam, Kimberley, Ream and Malayeh.

The race:—Abdul Malik at once went to the front from Moonspot, Kimberley and Ream. Before the turn Moonspot dropped out and Jehangir was fourth a long way behind the front three. Ream getting the rails made a great race of it with Kimberley, but just missed, Abdul Malik eantering in front. Won by two and a half lengths, a head next and five lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 28 3-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 12½ on the winner, Rs. 11, 16 and 15 for places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.

Mr. R. R. S.'s MADRINA, 8-3, Brown... 1
H.H. Jam Saheb's PUNT, 9-5, Southall 2
H. H. Maharajah of Rewah's LANCEOLAR, 8-8, Ferguson 3
Capt. Corbould Warren's IADDI, late Harwood, 9-10, Card. 10-4, Mr. Rendel 4

Also ran:—Jungle Law, 8-8.

Betting:—Madrina and Punt were the only two backed, the former in the closing stages warming to very short odds.

The race:—Madrina led Lanceolar by half a length followed by Iaddi and Punt. At the half mile Punt found his legs and came up third. He put in his run from the turn on the outside and promised to win, but he could only pass Lanceolar as Madrina had some reserve to call on and won handily, going away again by two and a half lengths, one length next, four lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 7 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 14½ for a win and Rs. 10½ and 10½ for places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE, Division II.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1912 which have not won flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over. W. 1.

Distance:—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's SCORN, 7-13, Hoyt 1
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's MAIDANIA, 8-9, Card. 8-10, Ruiz 2
Mr. A. Nanjee's PRESIDENT, 7-7, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's JAWAN, 7-8, Card. 7-11, Fahad 4

Also ran:—Rummy 9-4, Hurbia 8-11, Bezar Beg 8-11, Shot Silk 8-9, Ameer 8-8, Ata Allah 8-5, Small Diamond 8-2, Safi 7-13, Dhahamsee 7-1, Card 7-6.

Betting:—Shot Silk was a hot favourite and would have returned odds on. Rummy, Scorn, Maidania and President fancied.

The race:—From a good start, Scorn was first away from Rummy, the latter then coming into the lead on the inside, Maidania and Hurbia close up outside. Once round the bend, Rummy had had enough, Maidania shewing outside, but unable to fully extend Scorn. President and Jawan came with late runs and passed Rummy. Won by a length and a half, half a length next and six lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 14 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 97½ on the winner, Rs. 28½, 26 and 26½ on the places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE ARABIAN PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1911. W. A.

Distance:—1 mile.

Mr. Syed Rashid's SUNSPOT, 8-9, Pratt 1
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's AJMER, 7-13, Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 9-7, Southall 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz Mahomed's BEYRUT, 8-9, Card. 9-1, Hill 4

Also ran:—Ghalyum 8-12, The Winner 8-12, Hadee 8-9 Card 8-10, Yanasib 8-6, Mars 8-5, Guy Fawkes 7-13, Peerage 7-12, Financier 7-11, Young Hyderi 6-4, Card 6-9.

Betting:—Opinions seemed to be well divided, Hadee, Beyrut and Yanasib the fancied ones with The Winner next.

The race:—Sunspot was first out, then passed by The Winner, Ghalyum and Money Gold following them. At the five furlongs Yanasib was third with Beyrut fifth. The leaders raced level into the straight, but then The Winner was beaten and eased. Yanasib, then Beyrut drew up second, but faded away again and Money Gold repassed them, to be beaten for second place by a fast late run by Ajmer. Won by two lengths, head next and two and a half lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 4 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 258 on winner, Rs. 81½, 286½ and 54 on places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIRST MEETING—FIRST DAY.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

CALCUTTA, August 2.

The monsoon races opened in fine weather. In three races only the favourites came home and in the other three the second favourites won. Chin Chin and May Kenley, two piping hot favourites went down. Mr. Evers performed the hat trick by capturing the first three races straight off the reel.

AMATEUR PONY HURDLE, 1 mile 2½ furlongs:—

Mr. Ever's WARCRY 9-13, Owner 1
Major Smith's REUBEN 10-10, Mr. McCall 2
Captain Walker's PRINCE MERV 10-5, Mr. Robertson 3

Also Ran:—Blue Bird 11-5, Mack 11-0.

Betting:—Evens War Cry, 6 to 4 Reuben, tens the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 18 for the winner, Rs. 11 and 11 for places.

The Race:—Reuben led up to the fifth hurdle where War Cry collared him and going away won easily by 4 lengths; 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2mins. and 48 4/5secs.

SUMMER PLATE, 5 furlongs:—

Mr. Marshall's HUGHIE 8-7, Mr. Evers 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's CHIN CHIN 9-7, Murdison 2
Mr. Dass' FOUDRETTE 9-5, Native 3

Also Ran:—Red Call 9-10, Tana 8-12.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Chin Chin, twos Hughie, eights Foudrette, twenties the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 29 for the winner, Rs. 11 and 11 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Chin Chin made a play in front of Foudrette, Hughie a length off third the other two failing off a furlong from home. Hughie crept up and challenging the leader won cleverly by a neck, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 4 secs.

TRIAL HURDLE RACE, 1½ miles, over 6 flights:—

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 10-13, Mr. Evers 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's CHOW CHOW 10-3, Northmore 2
Mr. Dass' IRISH HARP 10-3, Mr. Neilage 3

Also Ran:—Tommy Daw 10-8, Lady Leonard 10-8.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Sea Lad, fours Chow Chow, tens the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 14 for the winner, Rs. 12, 13 and 20 or places.

The Race:—Chow Chow took the lead and jumped finely with Irish Harp and Sea Lad behind him. After the fifth hurdle, Sea Lad challenged the leader and coming on won with a little to spare by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3min. and 4secs.

BENGAL PPATE, 5 furlongs:—

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FIRST LOVE 9-3, Murdison 1
Mr. Scott's MARY JANE 8-13, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Dass' POLITESSE 9-12, Mr. Dudley 3

Also Ran:—Mahoney Boy 9-3, Atropine 9-3, Annahean 8-12, Maxima 8-1, Common 6-11.

Betting:—5 to 4 First Love, 6 to 4 Mary Jane, fives Mahoney Boy, eights Pilitesse, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 25 for the winner, Rs. 12, 12 and 21 for places.

The Race:—First Love slipped off the gate quickest and never being troubled won by 2 lengths, ½ a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 4 2/5secs.

PONY PLATE, 5 furlongs:—

Captain Walker and Mr. Miner's MISS CLARE 10-0, Major Winter 1
Mr. Tanner's HOBSON'S CHOICE 7-5, J. Southall 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAY KENLEY 9-11, C. Bloss ... 3

Also Ran:—Millie 8-7, Sherwood 6-11, Stop Thief 9-4, Post Entry 6 11.

Betting:—5 to 2 on May Kenley, fours Miss Clare, tens or more the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 57 to the winner, Rs. 12, 16 and 11 for places.

The Race:—Post Entry took a long lead followed by Hobson's Choice then May Kenley. A furlong from home Hobson's Choice came to the front and May Kenley was a beaten horse. Miss Clare now came with a wet sail and won by a neck, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. and 6 2/5secs.

AMATEUR PLATE, 6 furlongs:—

Captain Robertson's BETTY BIRD 11-0, Owner 1
Mrs. Brownell's MASTER MOSTYN, 11-0, Mr. Bletsome ... 2
Mr. Evers' FARTHING BUN 11-1, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Frank 11-0, Eclipse 11-0, Pilot 11-0, Levi 11-0, Folster 11-0, Lady May 11-0, Grand Metal 11-0, Prince Charlie 11-0, Frank 11-0, Waiter 11-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 Farthing Bun, threes Betty Bird and Master Mostyn, tens or more the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 39 for the winner, Rs. 12, 12 and 12 for places.

The Race:—The start was a straggling one. Betty Bird was the quickest out. The longer they went the larger became the lead and she won easily up by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 20 2/5secs.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS 4: BOMBAY GYMKHANA 0:

A large crowd turned up to watch this match in spite of a drizzling rain which fell throughout the game.

The Bombay Gymkhana and the two Sherwoods were the only unbeaten teams in the league and a closer finish than a 4—0 victory for the Foresters was anticipated.

The Sherwoods opened in a sensational manner and scored 3 goals in the first 5 minutes of play, which placed the issue beyond doubt. This fairly staggered the Gymkhana men and they suddenly awoke to the fact that the spell must be broken and play thereafter was of a very high class, both sides putting their best foot forward. The Gymkhana goalkeeper could not be blamed for the heavy defeat as he played up to his reputation.

The robust and fast nature of the game was quite equal to any previously seen this season on the Cooperage. Certainly the Gymkhana team ought to have scored had they played a more open game. Short passing and feeble kicking will never pay them against such a team as the Sherwoods possess. Sound back play on both sides was the outstanding feature of the game.

THE GAME.

The Sherwoods kicked off and immediately the ball was sent across to Boyd at right wing. He passed inside to Shirley and the latter player sent in a glorious shot which just grazed the top of the crossbar. The Sherwoods again raced away and Cirwood on the left wing sent in a fine centre from which Shirley at inside right scored with a magnificent effort. Almost before one could recover from the first sheck the Sherwoods left wing had again sent across another centre from which Boot, the Foresters' centre forward scored their second goal. The Gymkhana goalkeeper seemed to think the ball had passed clear of the danger zone as he made no effort to stop it.

The ball was again set in motion and the soldiers right half-back after beating several of his opponents sent across to Sutton who completed a fine movement with a splendid effort and scored the third goal for his side.

The ball had scarcely been touched by any of the Gymkhana players as all three goals were scored inside 5 minutes. For some time after this the soldiers bombarded the Gymkhana goal and came very near to scoring on several occasions.

Whenever the Sherwoods forwards got the ball they caused the Gymkhana some anxiety and had it not been for the sound play of the backs a further score must have resulted.

Play afterwards settled down to a more even character and the Gymkhana were now having a look in, both sets of forwards were very keen and had to be pulled up on several occasions for offside play.

The Gymkhana forwards were making strenuous efforts to make up a little of the leeway and the magnificent play of Singleton at centre certainly deserved a better fate. However nothing more of account resulted than several corner kicks and after a very interesting and hard fought out 30 minutes the whistle sounded for half time with the scores:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS 3 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... nil.

The Gymkhana opened the second half in a very determined style but were eventually driven back by a fine individual effort on the part of Cirwood. The Foresters' outside left, giving his centre forward a nice pass a few yards from the goal mouth, the latter had only to touch the ball to score but slipped in the act of kicking. The soldiers were again all over their opponents and came very near to scoring on several occasions. Osborne Smith inside right for the Gymkhana had several nice passes which he made very little use of, he trying to break through on his own instead of passing inside to his unmarked partners.

Both sides were now putting forward the best that was in them to score and as a result almost ran themselves to a standstill. The soldiers however proved a little fitter than their opponents and consequently better able to finish their efforts.

After 15 minutes' play in the second half the Sherwoods got nicely away and a centre to Booth resulted in that player scoring the fourth goal. Several quick exchanges were made and another score was momentarily expected but none came. As explained above the game was of a very robust character and two stoppages had to be made owing to players being counted out, in each case it was a Gymite.

Shirley, the inside left played a great game for his side and the shining lights of the Gymkhana team were, Symons left full back, Kilby right half back and Singleton centre forward. A very pleasant game was brought to a close with the scores:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS 4 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... nil.

Teams:

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards (goal), Breyford and Hampton (backs), Hitch, Wilkinson, and Sutton (halves), Boyd, Shirley, Boot, Smedley and Cirwood (forwards).

Bombay Gymkhana:—Hemeskers (goal), Begbie and Symons (backs), Kilby, Barratt, and Inder (halves), Evand, Osborne Smith, Singleton, Adams and Moir (forwards).

Referee: Qtr.-Master Sergt. Asenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y. M. C. A. vs. GRANT MEDICALS.

The League Table corrected to date is as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sherwood Foresters	7	7	0	0	42	0	14
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	16	6	10
R. G. Artillery	6	4	1	1	11	3	9
Commercial Gym.	5	2	1	2	11	11	7
Bombay Gym.	5	2	1	2	18	5	6
Grant Medicals	6	3	3	0	7	6	6
B. I. P. Railway	7	2	4	1	6	13	5
Hornets	6	1	3	2	1	8	4
Bombay Athletic	5	1	3	1	6	6	3
Y. M. C. A.	6	0	2	2	12		2
All Blacks	7	0	7	0	0	51	0

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

BRILLIANT CENTURY BY STILEMAN.

A century by F. F. Stileman was the outstanding feature of the annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the students, past and present, of St. Xavier's College, which came off on Saturday last on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. This fine cricketer who has been playing consistently well this season knocked up a century in brillant fashion on Saturday and would in all probability have run up a still bigger total if he had not retired after he had made the century. He met all the Xavierite bowling with fine confidence, hitting all round the wicket, his contribution including no less than four 6's and ten 4's. Judging from his present brilliant form, he should prove a tower of strength to the Presidency in the approaching international contests. Colbeck also played well, making 50, and he seems to have found his form after a long spell of ill-luck. He hit six 4's.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened disastrously losing Sale, the old Presidency player, before a single had been scored. But on Colbeck partnering Stileman, the two put up 113 for the second wicket, and the Gymkhana had made 185 for 5 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. To the Gymkhana total of 185 for 5 wickets, the College replied with 105 for 2 wickets, when stumps were drawn, the match thus resulting in a draw. A. H. Wadia was the top scorer for the Xavierites with 50 (not out) to his credit his contribution including six 4's. C. V. Mehta, the Hndu representative player, who donned flannells for his old college, made 31 (not out) by pretty cricket. The Xavierites lost Limboowalla at 33, and Driver, a Parsi representative player, at 46. Wadia and Mehta then took the total to 105 without further loss, when stumps were drawn. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. F. Stileman, retire 100
E. L. Sale, c., and b. Desai 0
L. G. Colbeck, c., Parekh, b. Limbuwalla 50
T. H. Watts, run out 4
F. W. Sprott, c., Parekh, b. Limbuwalla 12
G. S. Dobbie, not out 17
Did not bat.
F. L. Sprott (Captain),
C. D. Baker,
F. J. Clarke,
C. G. Stileman,
M. Hogg,
Extras 2
Total (for 5 wickets) ... 185
Innings declared closed.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE (PAST AND PRESENT.

B. A. Limboowalla, b. Dobbie 16
A. H. Wadia, not out 50
D. D. Driver, b. Clarke 4
C. V. Mehta, not out 31
T. R. Parekh,
V. S. Dongre,
M. S. Gruthu,
F. M. Kapadia,
D. G. Desai,
K. N. Anklesaria,
R. M. Gandhi,
Did not bat.
Extras 4
Total (for 2 wickets) 105

BOWLING ANALYSES.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Desai	8	46	0	1
Dongre	6	34	1	0
Driver	2	30	0	0
Gruthu	6	32	0	0
Limbuwalla	7	41	0	2

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dobbie	15	30	3	1
Hogg	8	19	1	0
Clarke	8	33	0	1
C. G. Stileman	3	7	1	0
F. W. Sprott	4	22	1	0

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

FINE INNINGS BY PAI.

The return match between the Parsi and the Hindu Gymkhana, which came off on Saturday last on the latter's ground, was witnessed by about two thousand spectators and was productive of some very interesting sport. Both sides included several well-known players who have at one time or another participated in the big international contests. The Parsi Gymkhana team was captained by the veteran Dr. Pavri, and included in it was Dr. H. D. Kanga, while the Hindu team also included M. D. Pai and P. Shivram, both all-India players.

The game was very keenly contested and would have proved much more interesting than it actually did if a definite conclusion had been arrived at. On a perfect wicket, however, like that of the Hindu Gymkhana, it is next to impossible to get two batting sides out in a half-day match and a draw is in most cases the usual result. The Hindus, winning the toss, elected to bat first, and sent in Kantak and Shivram to face the Parsi attack delivered by Mirza and Vajifdar. They did not open quite well, losing Kantak at 20. They next lost two of their finest bats, Shivram and Vithal, for an addition of only 25 to the total, but afterwards on Pai associating with Diveker the two carried the total to 89 for the fourth wicket and then Pai and Prabhakar added 92 without being seperated. The fine stand made by Pai and Prabhakar was the outstanding feature of the Hindu Gymkhana batting on Saturday. Pai, whose unaccountable failure in England two years ago to achieve anything worthy of his great reputation as a batsman is still a mystery and whose ill-luck seemed to follow him even after his return to this country with the All-India team, came off splendidly on Saturday, playing with all his old vigour. At his best he is one of the finest bats the Hindus possess, and everybody was glad to see the return of this brilliant batsman to his old form. He contributed 67 in brilliant style, his cutting being especially admired and he was still unconquered when the innings was declared closed. His fine innings included one 6 and seven 4's. Prabhakar also played a fine game, making 40 not out, which included one 6 and six 4's. The Hindu Gymkhana had made 181 for 4 wickets, when they declared their innings closed.

The Parsi Gymkhana also opened badly, early losing Commissariatwalla. Wadia and Vajifdar then however put a different complexion on the game by gradually raising the score to very near the century, when the former after a patient innings of 25 was lbw to Shete. Saklatwala then joined Vajifdar and the two took the total to 99 without further loss, when time was called, the match thus ending in a draw. Vajifdar's was by far the best batting effort on the Parsi Gymkhana side and it was specially noteworthy because of the fact that he was playing his first big match on Saturday. He hit and drove with considerable force, and his was a really meritorious performance though the bowling pitched against him was not quite first-class. He scores rapidly, which migh be seen from the fact that he bit no less than nine 4's. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kantak, b Vajifdar 9
P. Shivram, b Vajifdar 16
S. K. Diveker, b. Chothia 28
P. Vithal, b. Vajifdar 0
M. D. Pai, not out 67
Dr. N. G. Prabhakar, not out 40
The rest did not bat.
Extras 21
Total (for 4 wickets) ...181
Innings declared closed.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

H. Commissariat, run out 9
A. H. Wadia, b. Shete 25
J. Vajifdar, not out 58
N. Saklatwalla, not out 5
The rest did not bat.
Extras 2
Total (for 2 wickets) ... 99

BOWLING ANALYSES.
HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mirza	10	33	0	0
Vajifdar	18	61	0	3
Chothia	7	33	0	1
Kanga	8	21	0	0
Pavri	1	12	0	0

PARSI GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Talpade	11	28	2	0
Bhatwadeker	9	27	1	0
Pilgaonkar	5	30	0	0
Shete	3	12	1	1

B. I. TRUST C. CLUB v. GRINDLAY AND CO.'S C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. Club by 27 runs and 4 wickets.

Scores:—

Grindlay and Company's C. Club.—Bapu Mistry, 23; Shapurji, 0; Grant, 0; Unwala, 5; Croft, 10; Driver, 16; Limji, 1; Khumbata not out, 16; Karanjia, not out 10; Daji and Antia did not bat; extras 43; total 84.

B. I. Trust C. Club.—Humphrey, 19; Sorabji, 17; C. H. Rana, 5; Wadekar, 0; M. H. Rana, 7; Prabhawalker not out 48; Desai, 5; Orr, not out, 7; Burge, D. D. Bharucha, and Kadir, did not bat; extras 3; total 111.

BOMBAY POLICE v. PARSI BARONET CLUB.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday and resulted draw runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.—Paterson, c Bowrigar, 27; Jones W. N. stumped 0; Edwards, b Madon, 6; Walker, b Meherwanji, 31; Smith, b Besare, 3; Cauty, b Besare, 11; O'Keeffe, not out 16; Ferguson, c Bowrigar, 1; Sargon, not out, 13; Jones G. R., did not bat. Extras 7—Total 109.

PARSI BARONET CLUB.—Garrivale, b Edwards, 4; Mehorjii, b Jones, 4; Came, b Edwards, 9; Shroff, b Edwards, 0; Madon, b Sargon, 12; J. Madon, l-b-w, 8; Bulsara, not out, 42; Oxmerjar, Writer, Bhamraralda, and Bargh, did not bat. Extras 4; Total 83.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Y. M. C. A. v: Grant Medicals Cooperage, 5-45.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

TOMORROW.

Tenders for the Eighty Lakhs Rupees Bombay Port Trust Loan are receivable at the Port Trust Office till 1 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, August 6.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.
Prof. Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 5 Forbes Street, 5.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 4, 1913.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

There was a note of pessimism in Mr. Gokhale's inaugural address to the Indian Association in London on the position of Indian students in England for which we have been to some extent prepared by the peculiar trend of Imperial policy, the meritricious effects of which have not unfortunately been duly foreseen by many. There is no question, and ample evidence, that the situation has been engendered and aggravated by the canker of racial and colour prejudice, and by the unhealthy and almost domineering influence which self-governing Colonies have been allowed to acquire in the shaping of Imperial policy. Mr. Gokhale has laid his finger in this respect on the weak spot in the policy of encouraging the note of co-partnership between the Mother-Country and the Dominions,—namely, that the extent to which their influence in general Imperial policy should be allowed to make itself felt should go only so far as it affects themselves, and should not be allowed to trespass into the domain of the Imperial relationship with the dependencies. But a factor, more harmful, if possible, to the harmonious relations, which otherwise would subsist between unbiased English students and their Indian confreres, is the baneful effect produced by the writings and speeches, by acts overt and covert, by subtle suggestions and innuendoes, and by unabashed addresses of hostility to the rising generation of Indians, in which retired English officers and others are permitted to seek an injurious pastime. The number of Indians seeking higher education in the liberalising atmosphere of Britain is, as it is bound to be, on the increase, and no time should be lost and no stone left unturned to bring home to the British public the real danger "that enormous mischief results from young Indians carrying back with them any sense of bitterness." The responsibility of remedying the evil lies, in Mr. Gokhale's opinion, quite as much upon the Government of India as upon wealthy citizens. We are not sure, however, that it is a wise palliative measure which contemplates, for the present, confining the entry of Indian students into England to selected young men. It will take India years before its Universities and private educational institutions are equipped with the facilities and resources which are the lodestone of English colleges to attract Indians, and, in the meanwhile, there should be as much latitude as possible for the Indian student in England. Otherwise he will go to America or the Continent. So long as England is answerable for the good Government of this Continent, she is bound to see that the young Indian's right to pursue his studies in the country, which is ultimately responsible for him, is not infringed by direct or indirect means. We see great danger in the suggestion that the passage of Indian students to England should be in any way restricted. Great Britain receives many more temporary immigrants of this kind from foreign countries than from India, and she can afford to be hospitable and tolerant to the Indian student. It would not be wise to do anything to encourage the sinister campaign of certain people who are anxious to limit the educational facilities of the rising Indian generation.

THE PLANNING OF DELHI.

Sir Bradford Leslie's claim that the modified shape of the planning of Delhi "is practically an adoption and extension of his proposal last December" calls attention to the correspondence on the subject carried on in "The Nation." It is a matter of congratulation that so much interest is evinced in England in this question. Supporting a previous letter by Mr. Joseph King, M.P., Mr. Hedley Storey has some exceedingly mordant criticism. Mr. King complains that "no one expects that the Government will find any time for the House of Commons to consider it;" on which Mr. Storey comments: "This is how the Imperial Government manages the Indian Empire" and goes on to observe: "Surely this new building of Delhi is one of the most Imperial of the problems that the Empire has had to solve since 1858, and yet the Imperial Parliament will not be allowed even to discuss it, let alone to decide it. Here is autocracy with a vengeance!" He asks how much longer this is to last. For New Delhi ought to be a graceful compliment to the Indians and a joy to them for ever since "for nearly fifty years (they) have taken our guidance without a murmur." Mr. Storey notes with equal truth and sympathy that "such a timely act of Imperial grace would be worth a brigade of cavalry for the defence of India." If the Delhi of 1857 was a thorn in the side of England, "we are going to make the New Delhi a block of salt to rub in the eyes of India to be a long-lasting irritation to the Imperial citizens of India." The writer opines that the chief cause of the mischief is the constitution of the India Office, and urges that "we must make it known in Great Britain that we have an office that is the most despotic centre in the Empire, and one of the few remaining irresponsible powers of the world, whose Indian Budget debate in Parliament is now a dis. graceful farce." Mr. Storey's recommendations have at any rate the merit of prophecy: Saturday's telegrams announced a reorganization of the Inda Office as to which we shall have something to say later. One anomalous circumstance however, deserves immediate attention. Lord Crewe in one and the same breath declares that, whatever he has said has to be regarded as "provisional," because "the Chamberlain Commission was still sitting," and then invites criticism on the proposals. The futility of criticising suggestions which are to be adopted only conditionally is obvious.

A FIELD FOR INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

One of the numerous fields of industrial enterprise in which this country is exploited needlessly by foreigners is that of match manufacturing. The topic comes to the front by the publication of an interesting treatise on Modern Match-making Machinery by a German firm. Copies of this brochure are being widely distributed in this country, thus testifying to the unflagging energy of German manufacturers, and as the treatise points to a wide field for industrial effort it is to be hoped that this sign of Teutonic enterprise will have good results. Lucifer matches have become necessities, even in the poorest homes of India, and it is deplorable to think of the insignificant quantities which are locally made compared with the enormous amount of imported matches received from abroad. The works in Germany of the firm in question turn out match-making machines of every description, both small and large, cheap and expensive, for the small manufacturer as well as for the large capitalised factory, and as suitable wood is easily obtained in India there is no reason why our industrial pioneers should not make a bold endeavour to displace the imported goods by the indigenous article. The value of matches received in India from abroad amounted to Rs. 98,36,000 in 1912-13, as compared with Rs. 87,58,000 in 1911-12, an increase of 12.3 per cent. The average value of these imports during the previous three years is computed at Rs. 84,35,000, a steadily increasing demand being thus indicated. The famous brand of Bryant and May had an enormous sale in India in the early nineties, when the United Kingdom supplied matches to the extent of Rs. 14,76,497 out of the total imports of Rs. 33,16,894. Conditions have, however, changed considerably since then, for in 1910 Bryant and May's dwindled to Rs. 1,45,370, while the total quantity of matches imported increased in value from Rs. 33,16,894 to Rs. 83,91,168. The better class of goods have, indeed, been displaced by the cheaper productions of Norway and Sweden, the supplies of which, amounting respectively to Rs. 4,28,849 and Rs. 74,026 in 1891-92 rose to Rs. 9,81,761 and Rs. 24,58,341 in 1910-11, while the imports from Austria increased in the same period from Rs. 819 to Rs. 8,94,874. Belgium, on the other hand, has not been so successful in the Indian market, for although her trade with this country in lucifers rose from Rs. 1,04,681 to Rs. 9,64,240 in 1891-92, it rapidly sank to Rs. 1,56,665 in 1910-11. Our match trade with Germany fluctuates considerably, and France is a non-supplier, for lucifers are, in the latter place, a monopoly of the State. They are expensive and nasty. India also gets some of our matches from the Straits Settlements and a good many from Japan. This is essentially a commodity in regard to which she should be dependent on herself.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF COCHIN.

The finances of the quasi-independent States of India are often the object of much ignorant scoffing, and the person who has the hardihood to defend the monetary transactions of even the most enlightened Rajas has to make his way through an inspissated tradition of bias. We cannot, therefore, too warmly welcome well-arranged statements of receipts and disbursements with carefully compiled figures and all necessary statistics relating to the financial administration of such States, especially when the finances are administered, subject to whatever nominal control, by capable and trusty officers recruited from the growing ranks of efficient Indians. Not that the capability successfully to handle large exchequers is not inherent in the Hindu, or that his unborn talents in this direction have been materially developed by Western culture. The royal treasury has nearly always been held in charge by Hindus, even under Moslem rulers. As Divan of Cochin, Mr. A. R. Banerji, has compiled an elaborate Budget estimate of the State, with a memorandum explanatory of the financial statement for the year 1089 of the Hindu era, which corresponds to the twelve months, beginning with August, 1913. The statement and the memorandum will primarily appeal to Cochinites and their critics but they are not devoid of significance or interest to those seeking to study the financial questions of our protected principalities from authentic sources. And it is only the consciousness that the statement under review, like so many others of its useful gender, is intended to be a document of severely unromantic figures, which holds us from suggesting the introduction of brief footnotes elucidating the numerous terms which, perfectly familiar to the particular State, are caviare to the outside public. For instance, we doubt if to many people beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency much is conveyed by the expressions: Anchal, devaswom, masapidy, samprathi, golla, muchi, menon, parvathiam, pattom, michavaram, dalayath, a minadar and many more than can be quoted consistently with the patience of our readers. For the rest we have nothing but appreciation of a compilation of great utility.

In the Malayali year 1093 the gross revenues of the State were Rs. 3,352,452 and the outstanding loans against the State revenues at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 2,390,000. There were besides other charges "which raised the gross liabilities of this period to very nearly 30 lakhs." About 1083 (five years ago) the financial condition of the State was carefully scrutinised and a scheme drawn up for the purpose of minimising the indebtedness. At the end of 1087, i.e. in four years, "all the liabilities were completely wiped out, the year having closed with a net surplus of Rs. 1,92,000 to the credit of the State." The five-year figures stand for the fact "that the financial condition of the State has been throughout this period extremely prosperous, the general revenues of the State having increased by 10 lakhs, which is considerably beyond any forecast, estimate, or anticipation." On the expenditure side the Delhi Durbar was responsible for Rs. 2,42,758, besides increased outlay on education and sanitation. A marked feature of the educational policy of Cochin is its liberal, if not lavish, encouragement of Sanskrit and Malayalam literatures, for the promotion of which a grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned to commemorate the "Shastipoorthy Thirunal" of His Highness the Raja. The introduction of the village Panchayat scheme, for which the late Mr. Malabari laboured, is under contemplation, Rs. 5,000 having been provided for it. In the Divan's estimate "the normal annual expenditure of the State should not exceed 40 lakhs approximately after the large undertakings now in hand have been completed." The timber revenue is not likely to increase, for it is foreseen that in another four or five years the major portion of the available stock of valuable timber will be exhausted. As against this unpleasant probability has to be weighed the hopeful anticipation that, granted the Cochin Harbour is an accomplished fact, the receipts under Railways and Customs will more than double themselves.

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Delhi on the evening of Saturday, July 26th, arriving at Dehra Dun on Sunday morning. His Excellency and Lady Hardinge returned to Simla yesterday. On Wednesday last His Excellency dined with the officers of the 2nd Gurkhas and on Friday witnessed the final competition, Sword v. Sword, of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

Lord Willingdon's First Tour.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary, and Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, left for Ahmednagar on his first tour at 2 p.m. yesterday by special train. The departure was private, Their Excellencies return on the 8th instant.

The Imperial Council.

Simla has had very wet weather during the past two months, but it is forecasted that by the first week of the next month, when the Imperial Legislative Council is to meet, dry and bright weather will set in, and the non-official members will therefore have a pleasant change in the hills. The meeting will begin on the 19th September followed by two more sittings at convenient intervals. A large number of members will attend. Mr. Gokhale will also arrive at Simla for the last meeting when it is expected questions effecting the Indians in South Africa will be raised. It is understood that he has forwarded his resolution but the text is not yet available for publication.

Hearing of Appeals.

From Monday the 4th of August, appeals from suits decided on the Original Side of the High Court will begin to be heard. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor will sit on the Appellate Side for the hearing of these appeals. There are 32 Appeals on the Cause List at present. The first Appeal on the cause list which will be heard to-day is: Bawa Miya Pir Miyav. Pir Abdul Kadar.

Native Labour in the Rand.

With reference to Reuter's telegram to-day that the proposed withdrawal of native labour from the Rand mines was an important factor in the settlement of the dispute between the mine-owners and the white labourers, it may be mentioned that there are nearly 200,000 natives on the mines, mostly Kaffirs and Zulus. A large proportion of this population is armed, and in case of a rising it would be a serious menace. Then there are the neighbouring tribes to be taken into account. The Basutos, for instance, who are splendid fighters, can put in the field nearly 200,000 men, well equipped.

The Bombay Parliament.

The Bombay Parliament which was started some months ago under the auspices of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. has been notably successful and on Saturday night, when the first Parliamentary dinner of its career was held, quite a large company sat down under the chairmanship of the Mr. Speaker Aston. Although women have not yet been admitted to the Bombay Parliamentary, Franchise, there were many ladies present at the dinner, one of whom, as it was announced during the evening, actually possesses a vote. Mr. Cranna, the energetic Branch Secretary, had prepared an appropriate menu, in which such dishes as "Marconi Wait and See", "Grillee Pankhurst" and "Yellow Peril" figured, and he is further suspected of having been the author of certain anonymous typewritten injunctions, placed in front of the ladies present, requesting those accustomed to "forcible feeding" to bring their own appliances. Fortunately there were no "militants" present and the injunction was unnecessary.

A Bill to Tax Batchelors.

The toast of the evening, "Sucess to the Bombay Parliament", coupled with the names of the Speaker, and Mr. Kenshett, the Prime Minister, was drunk with great enthusiasm, the proposer drawing a favourable comparison between the quality of the debates of the infant Bombay House of Commons, and a similar but more ancient body in another city, which need not be named. Mr. Speaker Aston, in reply, referred to the strain upon his patience involved in listening to debates in which he is not allowed to intervene, and compensated himself by a denunciation of the "insidious" Bill for the taxation of batchelors which the "Government" will endeavour to pass through Committee to-night. The Prime Minister, in the course of his reply, spoke to the debt which the Parliament owed to Mr. Aston for his devotion to the duties of Speaker, and the keen interest he has taken in the institution from the first. "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Hornsby, in an amusing speech, and effectively responded to by Miss Whealdon, General Secretary of the Bombay Y. M. C. A.

New Dalbhoom Gold Company.

The Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Co., Ld., the prospectus of which we publish to-day is not a mining but a prospecting concern, the object of which will be to direct all its energies to prospecting on an extended scale and in a scientific manner the area immediately adjoining the deposits in which gold has been found. The experts, we are assured, have satisfied themselves from the character of the gold, which is found in nuggets with rough unworn edges, that the lode from which the metal is obtained is adjacent to the deposits. From the reports submitted, it seems that Dalbhoom is a district of great possibilities, a really wonderfully mineralised country shown by bright pyrites in lines of partly oxidised iron, green, brown red and yellow extensive ochreous areas and wide distribution of gold. Traces of silver, copper metal, chrome iron, titanium, magnetite hematile and antimony have also been found.

A New Discovery.

Only last week was published to the effect that a report has been received regarding the richness of the deposits of gold in the Kunderkucha Mouza, one of the areas acquired by the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Co., Ltd. The appearance of the out-crops in the "mouza" should, it is said, render the work of locating the actual lodes an easier matter than has hitherto been experienced in other parts of the territory. It is not unlikely that these out-crops indicate the main reef from which the smaller lodes and stringers already discovered derive their source. Should this be so then Mr. Billinghurst, the mining engineer whose report to the Official Receiver we recently published, will be able to congratulate himself on having discovered in Bengal a gold-field which may even rival the famous Mysore gold fields. The shares of one company issued at 10s. now stand at over £5, and are paying consistent dividends of over 100 per cent. per annum.

Dance on R. I. M. S. Hardinge.

H. M. S. Hardinge, R. I. M., is at present lying in the Bombay Government Dockyard undergoing repairs after which she will proceed to Durban to carry on trooping between South Africa and China. The Hardinge, a fine ship, especially fitted for trooping in Indian waters is the second largest vessel in the Royal Indian Marine Fleet. On Saturday night last, Commander A. Hamilton and the officers of the vessel gave a dinner after which a dance was held. The approach to the gangway was artistically decorated and the upper deck was converted into a tasteful ball-room.

Daily Plague Mortality.

During the twenty four hours ended at six o'clock on Saturday morning there were three attacks and four deaths of plague in Bombay out of a total mortality of 92. The mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 131 and that for the year before 81. The attacks were reported from Colaba, Mandvi and Tarwadi. There were no attacks of cholera nor of small-pox. Out of 1,323 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers, eleven were found to be plague infected.

Week End Weather.

Throughout Saturday a slight drizzle fell almost without cessation and although it did not interfere materially with outdoor games it made conditions uncomfortable for wayfarers and kept the roads wet and muddy. Yesterday, however, the weather was fine and a fresh breeze soon dried up the streets, while the sun came out and large patches of blue sky were to be seen through the clouds during the day. About four o'clock a short shower fell, but this did not interfere with the general fineness of the day. However heavy showers fell between five and seven o'clock, some rain fill about mid-night.

OBITUARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, August 2.

The death is reported at Hodgkinson of Colonel Rowlandson of the 126th Baluchis.

RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

THE NEW FRONTIER.

QUESTION OF ADRIANOPLE.

BULGAR COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, August 1.

The Allies have presented their demands to the Bulgarians. They comprise a new frontier, starting at the bi-section of the River Struma by the old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and reaching the Aegean Sea a few kilometres west of Dedeagatch, the renunciation of Bulgaria's claims regarding the Aegean Islands, and the scholastic and ecclesiastical freedom of the Greeks in Thrace.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 2.

The agreement between Bulgaria and Rumania appears to be complete. The new frontier extends practically from Turtukai to Baltchik, but with an extension in favour of Rumania of about ten kilometres in each direction. Bulgaria further undertakes to erect no fortifications within a certain distance of the new frontier.

BULGAR COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

NO INDEMNITY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Bulgarian counter-proposals to those of the Allies suggest that the boundary shall start near Djumaibala and terminate at the Gulf of Orfano, including within Bulgaria, Egpalanka, Kratovo, Kochana, Ishtib, Doiran, Serres, Drama, Demirhissar and Kavalla.

The Bulgarians refuse to pay an indemnity or to enter into any undertaking with regard to the Aegean islands.

Diplomatists regard these terms as the maximum and believe that they will be modified. They expect that peace will be signed on the basis that points on which no agreement has been reached shall be reserved for the decision of the Powers.

GRECO-SERB DEMANDS EXCESSIVE.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.

The Servian and Greek demands at Bukharest are considered altogether excessive and unacceptable.

The majority of the Powers are in favour of Bulgaria obtaining Kavalla with a sufficient hinterland.

SOFIA HOPEFUL.

SOFIA, August 3.

It is believed here that the Greek and Servian claims will be reasonably modified and that the five days' armistice will be followed by definite peace.

GREEK ACHIEVEMENTS.

RECORD RESULTS OF A MONTH'S FIGHTING.

SALONIKA, Aug. 3.

The hostilities between the Greeks and Bulgarians have lasted a month.

The Greek army advanced nearly two hundred miles fighting continually and storming at the point of the bayonet steep hills six thousand feet high, which were considered inpregnable. The Greeks fought twenty-two successful actions and occupied twenty important towns. They made ten thousand prisoners, captured 120 guns, and inflicted 30,000 casualties on Bulgarians.

RETENTION OF ADRIANOPLE.

"LASTING PRETEXT FOR TURCO-BULGAR CONFLICT."

BERLIN, August 3.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes an article which, while appreciating the desire of the Ottoman patriots to retain Adrianople, points out that the retention of the town might leave a lasting pretext for a Turco-Bulgarian conflict and might force Turkey to ceaseless military efforts in Thrace, thus consuming resources which could be applied to more useful tasks.

ALBANIAN GENDARMERIE.

HOLLAND TO BE APPLIED TO.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The conference of Ambassadors has decided to apply to Holland for the supply of officers for the Albanian gendarmery, as Sweden is unable to furnish them, the Swedish Government pointing out that many Swedish officers are engaged in Persia.

MEETING AT RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 2.

At a mass meeting of Mahomedans, presided over by Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, to express their satisfaction and rejoicing for the reoccupation of Adrianople and other territories by the Turks the following resolutions were unanimously passed with great enthusiasm:—

(1) That the Mahomedans of Burma in celebration of the marvellous feat of the gallant Ottoman army in the glorious recovery of Adriapople and other territories offer profound gratitude and thanks to the Almighty and sincerely congratulate the Ameer-ul-Momineen and the whole nation for the accomplished feats of the unblemished and wonderful valour of the Ottoman officers and soldiers.

(2) That the Mahomedans of Burma resent the perfidious actions of the European Powers and most respectfully but strongly urge the British Government to abstain from coercing Turkey to evacuate Adrianople and pray that British Government will be pleased to use their good offices to influence the Powers not to urge Turkey to withdraw within the Enos-Midia line by raising the question of the London Treaty already discarded by the Balkan Allies; that this meeting notes with regret and disapproval the recent utterance of Mr. Asquith at Birmingham over the Turkish triumphs which has aggravated the soreness of injured feelings created by his previous speech at the Guildhall among His Majesty's subjects.

(3) That the Mahomedans of Burma emphatically protest against the action of the U. P. local Government in demolishing a portion of the Machhli Bazar Mosque at Cawnpore, which is a deliberate interference with the religious rights and liberties of His Majesty's loyal Mahomedan subjects, and that such short-sighted actions of the authorities are most likely to create general discontentment and loss of confidence in the solemn promise of religious tolerance which is the fundamental policy of the British Government and that therefore this meeting respectfully urge His Excellency the Viceroy to disapprove the step taken by the U. P. authorities and have the demolished portion of the said Masjid restored to its original state.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting. Prayers of thanks-giving at the success of the Ottoman arms were recited in Arabic and the meeting was dissolved with cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor and H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey the Shah of Persia and the Unity of Islam.

MEETING AT MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 2.

As arranged by the Madras Red Crescent Society a large number of Mahomedans assembled at the big Wallajah Mosque yesterday to offer thanks-giving prayers to the Almighty for the reoccupation of Adrianople by the Turks. The high priests of the mosques offered special prayers when preaching at their mosques all over Madras for success of Islam.

PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE IMMEDIATELY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, August 1.

The Shah, in receiving the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion of his birthday, announced that elections to the Mejliss would take place immediately. It is understood that the Minister of the Interior is to-day telegraphing to the provinces to make the necessary arrangements.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND TURKEY.

MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, August 2.

A large meeting of the Mahomedans of Sholapur was held last night in the open space opposite the Mangalpath Masjid. Shaikh Fakharuddin Mowlasaheb was in the chair. A resolution was unanimously adopted to the following effect: That this meeting expresses its joy at the Turkish capture of Adrianople and humbly requests the British Government not to share in the views of Turkey's enemies in not allowing the Turks to retain possession of Adrianople, nay, to side with Turkey and earn the blessings of seven crore Indian Mahomelans.

LONDON SEASON OVER.

HOLIDAY RUSH COMMENCES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 1.

The holiday rush from London has started in brilliant sunshine.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 1.

The death has occurred suddenly of Mr. Joseph Watson, Reuter's correspondent in Paris, who accompanied King Edward and King George to India respectively, when Prince of Wales.

WOOSUNG FORTS BOMBARDED.

ADMIRAL TSENG'S NOTIFICATION.

YUAN'S STERN MANIFESTO.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 2.

A telegram from Shanghai of yesterday's date says that Admiral Tseng has notified the Consuls that four cruisers will bombard Woosung Forts to-night.

The British and German Naval Attaches will witness the operations.

Two thousand loyalist troops have arrived from Hankow.

All the Northern reinforcements from Chifu have arrived at the arsenal.

REBELS MARCHING AGAINST YUAN.

A telegram from Peking says the report that three divisions of Cantonese troops are preparing to march against Yuanshikai is welcomed in Peking, as the Government will be given the opportunity of inflicting a crushing defeat without risking the sacking of Canton or disorganising Southern trade, especially with Hong-Kong.

JAPANESE AND THE REBELS.

Sensational reports are arriving daily regarding the alleged Japanese assistance of the rebels, including a rumour that many Japanese have enlisted in their ranks.

BOMBARDMENT BEGINS.

DESULTORY EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.

Two cruisers early to-day steamed within five miles of Woosung forts, and opened fire. The forts replied. After a desultory exchange of shots for about an hour, the cruisers retired. No damage was done.

YUAN'S ULTIMATIUM.

PEKING, Aug. 2.

Yuan-Shi-Khai's position shows no sign of weakening. He has issued a manifesto declaring that most of the supporters of the rebellion belong to the Kuomingtang party and he demands that they be struck off the membership of the party. He also insists on a clear statement from Kuomingtang with regard to the rebellion. Yuan further threatens the stern application of the law if the reply is unsatisfactory.

PEKING, August 2.

Sensational reports are reaching Peking to the effect that alleged Japanese are assisting the rebels.

EXODUS FROM CANTON.

LOYALIST GENERAL AND BRITISH STEAMER.

CANTON, Aug. 2.

Refugees are fleeing from the city.

The customs authorities have granted facilities for a British company to run a triple daily service to Hong-Kong so as to facilitate their departure.

The loyalist leader, General Lung, nusuccessfully attempted to commandeer the British steamer Lin Tan for the conveyance of troops.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Yorks beat Hants at Harrogate by 182 runs.

Kent beat Essex at Leyton by 60 runs.

The match between Somerset and Sussex at Bath was drawn, Somerset winning on the first innings.

ONE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S NURSES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The death is announced of Lady Alicia Blackwood, one of the late Miss Florence Nightingale's nurses in the Crimes.

THE MAILS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ADEN, August 3.

The P. and O. Caledonia left here at 4 this afternoon for Bombay with outward mails of 25th ultimo.

END OF NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Naval manœuvres are concluded.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

ENGLAND AND ISLAM.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

AGUARDED PRONOUNCEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 18.

The Aga Khan, it is announced today, has left the Ritz Hotel for France, to undergo a rest cure but before going he delivered a somewhat curious speech last Monday at the annual meeting of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League. The Aga Khan has always been good for a conventional pronouncement on Indian Moslem affairs, but as a rule he has been prudent enough to steer clear of any definite declaration on matters of general policy. On this occasion, however, he departed in a marked manner from his former safe course. He began with a reference to the way in which young Indians educated in Europe were leavening the ancient society of their people. The day had gone by for Indians of the old school to look askance at Europe-returned young men: nowadays they were listened to with almost greedy eagerness and their views were accepted in an uncritical spirit. These leaders and fathers of the future were few in numbers, but beyond them in India were the millions who were learning to read newspapers and to interest themselves in the world outside their villages. The Aga Khan then dealt with the great problem of the Islamic world made urgent by the defeat of Turkey. After a passing reference to the currents of feeling among Moslems in the Middle East, he went on to say it was clear to Indian Moslems that British and Turkish interests were now closely identified:

They felt that it was a matter of great moment to this country that Turkey should continue to holds way as an independent Power in Asia, and also that Persia should retain whatever remained of her integrity. Obviously the break-up of Ottoman dominion in Asia would expose the Western route to India to attack by other European Powers. Mutual good will and good understanding beween England and Turkey would afford the best possible safeguard against any partition of the Asiatic dominions of the latter. He had very good reason to believe that in view of all that had happened in recent years, Turkey was not merely willing, but anxious, to come more fully within the orbit of British influence.

Going on to develop this idea, His Highness laid it down that whatever independent Moslem States were left must either gravitate more or less under British influence or forfeit their position. In other words, he invited Sir Edward Grey to enter upon a vast political movement in relation to the Moslem world. We are always being reminded that England is the greatest of Mahomedan Powers, but our politicians are not accustomed to such inferences from this fact as those put forward by the Aga Khan. The hunderd millions of Moslems within the Empire, he said, gave England a great moral asset in the beneficent and mighty part she played in the world's affairs. Therefore let England take her place as the protective head of the Islamic world, maintaining Persia and Turkey-in-Asia as subordinate Moslem powers: in other words annexing the Sultan's prerogative to the British throne. The English Press has been far too much occupied with other matters to give attention to the Aga Khan's proposals, except that the "Times" underlines his view of the binding force of religion in the East and identifies itself with His Highness's efforts to moderate the strong feeling of the Indian Moslems as regards the treatment of their co-religionists in the Near East. As regards the larger question of closer relations between England and the Moslem powers the "Times" speaks as follows:

British policy would only with the utmost reluctance follow a course which might affront the newly-enlarged religious susceptibilities of the Indian Mahomedans. It would not, for example, aim at intervention in Persia, a proceeding from which every British statesman shrinks, except under the direst necessary; but the British Government is bound to reserve to itself the right to decide its actions should occasion arise, upon the needs and requirements of the Empire as a whole. When these needs are insistent enough to conflict with the religious sentiments of Indian Moslems, we must base our expectation of their acquiescence upon those feelings of loyalty about the existence of which they so frequently assure us; but in any case we must go our own way. We do not think that in the time of trial the Indian Mahomedans will fail to appreciate the British position, if in the meantime they develop calmness and breadth of view.

THE IDEAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Aga Khan found himself in a somewhat difficult position when he turned to discuss the recent declaration of the Moslem League in India in favour of self-government. His references to this were very carefully guarded. It is all very well to say that the ideal of self-government suitable to India "must commend itself to thoughtful opinion if it meant, as he took it to mean, an ideal involving many decades of effort towards self-improvement, social reform, educational diffusion and complete amity between various communities"; but it is hardly encouraging the young Moslems to tell them that "given personal and national self-sacrifice for generations to come some form of self-government worthy of the empire and of the people of India would be evolved," for, "they had a long way to travel before the distant goal could be reached and the voice of wisdom called them to proceed step by step." The Aga Khan's conclusion seemed to be that no form of the national idea could replace the motive of religion as a binding and moving force among the peoples of the East. Only religion, he said, could make the vast masses of the East toil on for generations along the path of self-denial." This sounds like one of the familiar defences of traditional religion which occasionally come from Western sociologists frightened by the democratic movements of Europe or America. With some of the Aga Khan's more progressive co-religionists in India it may be thought that his main conclusion does not altogether harmonise with what he said at the end of his speech as to the growth of harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans. Many will welcome his appeal for co-operation in physical culture as a chief means whereby social knowledge and goodwill are to be secured; but His Highness knows better than to suppose that the current movement towards amity between the communities is going to be confined to charitable activities and to the encouragement of games.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Representatives of the Press are admitted to the sittings of the Indian Public Services Commission now that the witnesses are being examined. Very little space is allotted to the proceedings in the London Press, but it so happens that the Scotch and Irish papers are reporting at considerable length the evidence of witnesses from their universities. On the whole perhaps the most interesting witness so far has been Professor Lodge of Edinburgh University. Like some others he expressed his surprise and disappointment that the Indian Civil Service exercised much less attraction to-day upon the candidates in the open competition than it did a few years ago, and he gave a full description of the facilities offered by Edinburgh University to candidates for the I. C. S. and evidently, too, had something of a pointed character to say with regard to Indian students in the Scottish capital. Unfortunately he declined to discuss the relations between Indian and Scottish students in public, so that the reporters were requested to withdraw while he gave the Commission his views on the subject. Lord Islington and his colleagues, having adopted this plan in India, can hardly be blamed if they follow it up in this country; but from all points of view it is to be regretted that the state of feeling between the races makes it impossible for a university professor to state his personal experience and opinion on a matter of such great and increasing importance unless the doors are closed to the representatives of the press. It will be observed that a considerable proportion of the witnesses from the educational world on this side favour a lowering of the age of entry. The Scottish witnesses, however, have called attention to the undoubted fact that if this step were taken it would be decidedly to the advantage of the English public schools, which are in a position to equip themselves for courses of special training in which they need fear no competition from the Scottish schools with their much less ample resources.

THE LATE DR. McCRINDLE.

The Indian papers will already have published obituary notices of Dr. J. W. McCrindle, who has died at Westcliff-on-Sea this week at the great age of 88. Dr. McCrindle's career in the Indian Educational Service, which ended in 1880, is now a faint memory even in Bengal where his work was done; but this place among the historians of ancient India is to-day acknowledged more widely than ever. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Dr. McCrindle's labours in translating and grouping the many scattered accounts of India to be found in the literature of ancient Greece and Rome. Every student of early India has been directly indebted to him, more particularly for his translations of the Greek historians of Alexander's campaigns and the succeeding age. It is decidedly to be regretted that so few of his successors in the Indian Education Service have been inspired by a similar love for the records of the Indian past.

BACK BAY.

The Back Bay Reclamation project has been dealt with this week in a two-column article in the Engineering Supplement of the "Times." The description makes quite good reading, and the writer ends with an appeal on behalf of the scheme as a fitting memorial of Lord Sydenham's memorable Governorship. Readers in Bombay, however, will wonder how it comes about that the question should be handed in the "Times" as though it were removed altogether from the region of controversy. This surely is an example of relying a little too much on the prevailing English ignorance of Indian affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

BITTER ATTACK BY AMERICAN PRESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The American press is attacking Great Britain on account of the latter's decision not to take part in the San Francisco exhibition, assuming that it is due to the controversy with regard to the Panama Canal tolls.

The "New York Times" says it is a display of childish resentment. The papers controlled by Mr. Hearst denounce the "sordid meanness" of Great Britain.

It is stated by the Board of Trade that Britain's non-participation is entirely due to the impossibility of inducing a sufficient number of manufacturers to incur the expense of preparing exhibits, as British trade is relatively small in San Francisco.

GERMAN ATTITUDE.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

No definite decision has been reached with regard to Germany's participation in the San Francisco exhibition. It is practically certain that Germany will refuse to take part. German industry is little disposed to encourage any international exhibitions and has from the first been averse to the San Francisco project.

U. S. AND NICARAGUA.

PROTECTORATE TREATY TO BE DROPPED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

The proposed United States protectorate over Nicaragua, suggested by Mr. Bryan, will probably be abandoned as the result of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, which has instructed the Chairman to ask Mr. Bryan to transmit a new Nicaraguan Treaty limited strictly to the proposed purchase of the Canal route and naval concession.

DUTCH SOCIALISTS AND LIBERALS.

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY CABINET PROPOSED.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 2.

The Socialists are re-considering the question of joining the Liberal Cabinet. Meanwhile, Queen Wilhelmina has entrusted M. Cort van der Linden, Councillor of State, with the formation of an extra-Parliamentary Cabinet. M. Cort van der Linden is considering his decision.

TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA.

U. S. CRUISER STARTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

It is confirmed that ex-President Castro has landed at Coro.

The United States cruiser Des Moines has been ordered to Venezuela.

PRESIDENT AND EX-PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

A telegram from Carracas states that ex-President Castro in a proclamation made at Coro declares war against "the lazy ferocious President Gomez who bears on his forehead the eternal marks of the traitor. Heroic Venezuela calls on me to vindicate her rights. I, the slave of honour and duty, accept."

DUTCH CABINET.

DR. BOS ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, Aug. 2.

Dr. Bos has asked to be relieved of the task of forming a new Ministry, owing to the refusal of the Socialists to collaborate with him.

WORLD'S SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

ENGLAND BEATS AUSTRALIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the swimming contest today for the one mile professional world's championship at Bury, for fifty pounds a side, Billington, (Great Britain,) beat Dickman, (Australia,) easily. His time was 24 minutes, 11 1-5 seconds.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

POSITION MORE DIFFICULT

INADEQUATE FACILITIES IN INDIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Delivering the inaugural address at the Indian Association in London, Mr. Gokhale said the position of Indian students here was steadily growing more difficult. He feared that the main cause was an increase in racial and colour prejudice, partly due to the new school of Imperialism, and to the greater share of which the Self-Governing Dominions were acquiring in shaping the Imperial policy. The influence of retired officials was another reason. The number of Indians had enormously increased, leading to an inevitable lowering of the average level.

It should be pointed out to the public that enormous mischief resulted from young Indians carrying back with them any sense of bitterness. The responsibility rested upon the Government of India and upon wealthy citizens to remedy a state of things under which Indians were compelled to come here for even ordinary education. Selected young men should come, not in the present helpless manner because there were no facilties in their own land, but because they wished to advance further.

It was a matter of self-respect for India to be provided with its own educational equipment, but this was the work of years, and while England was responsible for governing India, her sons had every possible right to pursue their studies here.

BOY SCOUTS.

GREAT MEETING AT HYDERABAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 2.

To-day will long be remembered by Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Nizam's Dominions as an inaugural rally of the Boy Scouts and the formation of the Hyderabad Boy Scouts Association.

The function was held at the Brigade School at Secunderabad, and 200 Boy Scouts mustered, 100 of whom were sworn in with the regulation ceremony. There was a very large gathering present and the band of the King's Light Infantry assisted in the proceedings. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., C.S.I., who presided, was escorted to the ground by 20 Boy Scout cyclists and was received by a guard-of-honour. After inspecting the boys, the Investiture, conducted by District Scout Master Cameron was impressively carried out and the boys sang a new Boy Scout marching song composed by a local composer.

Captain T. Todd, Commissioner and Organizing Secretary, Bombay and Hyderabad Districts, then made a lengthy speech in the course of which he stated that the new association had been started on most thorough lines and it was doubtful whether if anywhere in India so much had been done and in so complete a manner. From the start Colonel Pinhey had taken a deep interest in the movement and the enthusiasm amongst boys and parents had reached fever-heat. One Boy Scout troop, though unregistered, had been started by Rev. Wilkes, the Wesleyan Chaplain. H. E. the Viceroy and Sir Robert Scallon were engaged in encouraging the formation of associations, and councils in large districts.

Colonel Pinhey then rose amid cheers and read a congratulatory telegram received from Sir Robert Scallon, and said that it was a real pleasure to him to have been asked by Sir Robert Scallon to be the patron of the movement. It was most satisfactory to hear how successfully the movement had been started in Hyderabad and how quickly it had taken root. The whole credit for starting the association and for its successful issue was due to Captain Todd and his able assistants.

Colonel Pinhey decorated Captain Todd with the Silver Wolf, the highest honour attainable in the Boy Scout's movement, for which he was recommended by Sir Robert Scallon. The Resident also was glad to notice the presence that evening of a newly formed troop of girl guides. The Council comprises the Resident as patron, General Rodwell, as President, General Wodeson as vice-president, and members Colonels Adams, E. F. and R. A. Smith, Hancocks, Lempriere, Elsmie, Swan, Major Garew, Smyth, Major Lawrence, Messrs Dwane, Hosken, Wakefield Kenny, Macpherson, Rev.. Civat, Heycock Piers, Wilkes, Mitchell, Lang, Messrs. Percy Lockfort and T. E. Lee (Hon. sec.) The Commissioner and District Scout master proceeded in procession to the Council Chamber and passed formal resolutions congratulating the Association and the Resident shortly afterwards left amidst resounding cheers.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

MOB PROCEED TO REBUILD MOSQUE.

SEQUEL TO MASS MEETING.

POLICE AND MAGISTRATE PELTED WITH STONES.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

TWELVE DEATHS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

A very serious riot in connection with the Machhli Bazar Mosque took place to-day at 10-30 a.m.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans was held in the morning at the Idgah on account of which Mahomedans had closed all their places of business including the meat, vegetable and fruit markets. The meeting was attended by a large number of Mahomedans who went to the Idgah bareheaded as a sign of mourning What transpired at the meeting is not known, but it is understood that the meeting was held in connection with the recepture of Adrianople and the demolition of the Machhli Bazar mosque.

After the meeting a crowd of some four or five hundred Mahomedans following a black flag marched up to the Machhli Bazar Mosque, and after a few minutes' stay they began to pile the loose bricks of the demolished portion of the mosque which were lying there. They were placing them one upon another with a view to rebuild a portion of the wall. The City Inspector of Police and the Sub-Inspector of Colonelganj thana were present at Gile's Bazar chowki and the Sub-Inspector of Police and the Sub Inspector of Coloneganj thana were present to the crowd, but was greeted with some stones and brickbats. He was joined by the City Inspector and later on by a number of police constables belonging to the chowki, but as the crowd kept pelting with stones and assumed a threatening attitude, the City Inspector and his men retired and were followed by some of the crowd, including a large number of boys who pursued them up to the chowki, the policemen taking shelter behind the chowki. The crowd that followed the policemen did some injury to property in the chowki and then went back to the mosque. The number of those who were now gathered near the mosque was considerable and was more than a thousand including a large number of spectators.

The authorities had in the meanwhile been apprised of what was taking place and soon after Mr. Tyler, District Magistrate, with a force of armed police, both foot and mounted, arrived on the spot. Keeping his force a little distance behind, Mr. Tyler rode alone towards the crowd which was near the mosque. After he had gone a short distance brickbats and stones were thrown at him at which he halted and waited for a time for the crowd to disperse. But as the crowd did not move and stones and brickbats were continued to be thrown at him, he called the assistance of the armed police who fired a few rounds of blank cartridges.

This however did not produce any effect and therefore the order to fire had to be given. As a result of the firing which it is reported was kept up for more than ten minutes the crowd eventually dispersed.

Several persons were killed and a large number injured in the melee, including several policemen, some of the latter receiving shots fired by the police. One policeman is dead. So far as is known twelve dead and thirty-three injured persons have been brought to the hospital. Several spectators including Hindus are said to have received injuries. The Superintendent of Police has also received injury.

Numerous arrests have been made.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

LEAGUE FORMED IN U. P.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 2.

A public meeting was held here this afternoon to establish an Elementary Education League in the United Provinces with the object of pressing the question of free and compulsory primary education on the attention of the Government. Pandit Motilal Nehru was elected President and the Raja of Mahmudabad, Pandit M. M. Malaviya and others Vice-Presidents of the Executive Committee.

RAND LABOUR UNREST.

MODERATES' EFFORRTS SUCCESSFUL.

SOUTH AFRICA INTENSELY RELIEVED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 2.

The satisfactory settlement of the strike question appears to be the result of a hard fight between the Extremists and the Moderates. The latter threw all their weight against a general strike or threats of a general strike and maintained that the Labour Federation should strengthen the Unions and conduct a vigorous but constitutional agitation to force a general election.

There was danger up to Friday night that the revolutionaries, recognising that they were losing ground, would precipitate a crisis out of sheer desperation. The Moderates, however, recognising the hostility of public opinion and also the steady exodus of natives, without whom there would be no employment for whites, gained the day.

The whole of South Africa is intensely relieved by the favourable issue.

B. N. R. RAILWAY FLOODED.

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED:

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SATPURA, August 3.

The District-Traffic Superintendent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Jubulpore wires:—Owing to heavy rain the line has been flooded between Samnapur and Balaghat and Keolare and Nainpur stations on the Satpura extension of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the water having risen to a height of 6 feet over the rails at the spot between the first two stations. Through communication has therefore been interrupted and transhipment of passengers has been necessary. Things are expected to get back to their normal position within two or three days and in the meantime passengers are being diverted via Katni and Nagpur as transhipment is now impossible.

THE CONGRESS.

ALLHABAD MOSLEMS' DISCLAIMER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 3.

A number of leading Muhammadans of Allahabad have addressed a letter to the "Pioneer" in connection with the recent public meeting here and the attempt to show that the Muhammadans have joined the Congressmen on their platfrom. They write to put a stop to such misrepresentations and states "We may state at once, so far at least as Allahabad is concerned, that the Mahomedans still adhere to Sir Syed Ahmed's policy of keeping aloof from the Congress. Mahomedan gentlemen who gave their names as conveners of the meeting represent their own views and not of the community. Whatever views we may have on the subject discussed at the meeting of this we are certain, that it is not to our interest as Muslims that we should merge our individuality as a distinct community into any other community by making the Congress our common platform."

ARMY NEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

Lieutenant E. L. Poyser, Norfolk Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Captain Raynsford, Leinster Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Naini Tal Volunteer Corps, which falls vacant in January next.

The services of Captain Hunter, R. E., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kalat State.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Woon, Commanding Secunderabad Division, is granted leave for 8 months from 15th October.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers have been selected for a tour of duty in India and embark during the ensuing trooping season: Major T. D. Broughton, 2nd Lieutenants A. Mason, R. B. Dewing, R. A. Drake Brockman, G. D. Watson and E. F. Johnston.

FREE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MANDVI

Mr. Dharmaji Mahodeorao Rokde has succeeded in securing from the trustees of the Charity Fund instituted by the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., a monthly grant of Rs. 30 towards his Free Primary School at Mandvi. Mr. Rokde, with the help of his sisters conducted this school up to now at his own expenses. The school was first started by his father the late Mr. Mahodeorao Raghoji Rokde, J.P., and on the death of this gentleman his son Mr. Dharmaji, persevered in keeping it up to perpetuate the memory of his father at great monetary sacrifice. The trustees recognising Mr. Rokde's this interested work, have generously come to his aid.

VAIKAM MURDER. CASE.

SWINNY ESCAPES BUT IS CAUGHT.

DEVELOPE SIGNS OF INSANITY.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

KOTTAYAM, August 2.

Information has reached here that B. W. Swinny, the first accused in the Buckingham Stephens murder case, who was kept in the police look-up at Yettamanoor, has escaped from police custody.

Enquiries go to show that the accused Swinny while in the Kottayam look-up submitted a petition to the Divisional Magistrate stating that he belonged to a respectable family and that he was used to many comforts. He complained that the room in which he was kept was narrow, ill-ventilated and damp, and consequently he became subject to cramp and fits of rheumatism and prayed that he might be allowed all the comforts he was enjoying while in the lock-up at Vaikam and that he might be allowed to get his food from his relatives subject to a medical examination before being served. He was removed to the Yetamanoor lock-up where he was allowed all the freedom and comforts he prayed for.

On the night of Thursday last he managed to escape and taking possession of two swords from the station armoury ran out brandishing them. The sentry raised an alarm and a policeman who was going towards the station, heard it and chased the prisoner who was eventually caught with the help of people who had gathered there. He was brought back to the lock-up.

The medical officer of the place is stated to have certified that the prisoner is subject to some brain affliction, while it is asserted that he was under the influence of liquor.

Reports have reached from Yetamanoor that B. W. Swinny, is developing symptoms of insanity. It is stated that for the last two days the accused has shown no inclination to eat or drink. He has been ordered to be produced before the Divisional Magistate.

The second accused, Mrs. Stephens, is still in local police custody. She has been encointe for the past seven months and her health is stated to be failing. Her father, Dr. C. L. Gunther of Trichur, submitted a petition to the Divisional Magistrate stating the fact of her declining health and praying that she should not be compelled to undertake the journey to Vaikam where the trial has been arranged to be opened.

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

TRADE AT A STANDSTILL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, August 2.

Affairs up the Persian Gulf at the present moment are quiet. The B. I. s.s. Dwarka which has returned to Karachi brought half of the Basra detachment of soldiers down to Muscat, about 250 men. These are watching the principal pass outside the town while a number of Bluejackets patrol the town itself. The soldiers can see the Arabs in strong numbers amongst the hills in the background and the latter are not attempting to do anything but are waiting to see whether the soldiers will be withdrawn.

Trade is at a standstill. The dates which arrived in Muscat for packing are not allowed to be exported and are rotting and the Arabs outside will not allow the merchants to bring down their produce to Muscat.

SHOOTING AT A COOLIE.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST EUROPEAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 2.

This morning Mr. Patterson, District Magistrate of Howrah, proceeded with the hearing of the case in which Mr. McGee of the Howrah Flour Mills was charged with doing a rash and negligent act by shooting a coolie named Bhikari Ram in a wagon on the Ramkristopore siding of the East Indian Railway. After the evidence of Colonel Nott, Civil Surgeon, who said that the bullet extracted from the person of the deceased resembled that used by the accused a charge against the accused under Section 304 A. was framed and the case was adjourned to Monday for orders.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

WIFFLES AT THE FRONT.

A diversity of amusements is presented by the management of the Excelsior Cinema this week and on Saturday night a large house enjoyed a programme which contained turns to please the taste of theatre-goers of every description. Kitto and Kitto have added to their repertoire and amused the house throughout their turn. The Jackolews who appeared as Gipsies, the setting being appropriately an encampment, merited the loud applause which they usually draw. Mme. Jackolew sang two or three Russian songs and the brothers gave a series of those wild but graceful dances which have become so popular amongst the Bombay public. To-night the programme will be enlarged by the appearance of Mesdemoiselles Benzoni and Dorion in classical dances.

Pathe's Gazette this week is devoted to one subject—the annual review of the fourteenth of July in France. Although the film is not very clear, one obtains an idea, of the magnitude of the review and the march past of the French Foreign Legion recalls Ouida's "Under Two Flags." Amongst the fine body of men the contingent from Cochin China look conspicuous in their quaint uniform. The remaining two films are an example of cinematography with and without a sense of humour. The first is based on an incident from Zola's "La Debacle" a story of the Franco-Prussian War. The scenery of the "Attack of the Mill' is beautiful but the wonderful manner in which the Prussians dispose of the French, in about ten seconds is rather a strain on one's credulity. The subject of war pictures treated in a humorous manner is shown in one of the best comic films which we remember to have seen. Wiffles is the hero. Pathe Freres advertise for operators to go to the seat of war in the Balkans. Wiffles is engaged and goes away loaded with his cinematographic paraphernalia, an agreement and a cheque for 20,000 francs. War, however, does not suit Wiffles and preferring love, he proceeds to liquidate his cheque in presents to his inamorata, gaining the hatred of a rival in so doing. In the meantime no pictures come from the Balkans and Wiffles thinks of a time-saving plan. With an army of supers he goes into the country and distributes suitable uniforms. He then marches his quickly mobilised army round a thicket, time out of number, until his film records what he is pleased to call an army of 10,000 on the march. Next, Wiffles organises a battle, but his rival is there also with a cinematographic camera, and takes a film of the battle which includes Wiffles operating and giving stage directions to the troops. This is insisted amongst Wiffles's films. Wiffles return from the front in a business like knicker-booker suit and a fez, and is welcomed by all, until, at the showing of his film, the ruse is found out. The film is irrepressibly funny throughout and adds to the amusement of a good programme.

OFFICER AIRMAN KILLED.

MONOPLANE BURSTS INTO FLAMES.

"TOO OLD AT 44 TO LEARN TO FLY."

Another Army officer met his death while flying on Salisbury Plain on July 17, Major A. W. Hewetson being killed while attempting to descend from a flight in a monoplane.

Major Hewetson, who belonged to the Royal Field Artillery, was Home on leave from India. He did not belong to the Royal Flying Corps, but for several weeks had been receiving instruction at the Bristol School at Lark Hill, and was flying for his certificate when the disaster occured.

Major Hewetson went up about 6 a.m. on a Bristol monoplane which had just previously been flown by another aviator. At the time the wind was a little gusty, but was not considered bad for flying. After a successful flight the the airman commenced his descent within a few hundred feet of the Lark Hill hangars, and when at a distance of 200 or 300 feet from the ground he was noticed by the aviators at the sheds to be in difficulties. The monoplane appeared to wobble, and suddenly took a dive to earth at a very sharp angle.

The machine crashed to the ground nose downard at a terrific pace, and the force of the impact was such that the front portion of the machine drove itself into the ground to the depth of over a foot, the body of the machine sticking out at an angle of 45 degrees.

As a result of the crash the wings were smashed, the petrol tank exploded, and the machine was enveloped in flames, being practically destroyed. Major Hewetson, who was badly burned in addition to the severe injuries he received in the fall, died before a doctor could reach the spot. The accident occurred in the hollow in front of the Lark Hill Hanger, where the flying men usually make their descent.

At the inquest in the afternoon it was said that Major Hewetson was to have left the school on July 16. M. Julleret, the manager of the Bristol School, said the officer was 44 years old, and witness had come to the conclusion that that was too old to begin flying. The sharp turn which resulted in the fall was an error of judgment, though a more experienced man could have recovered.

A verdict of scoidental death was returned.

MORAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

MR. GOULD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In continuation of the Bombay Government's Press note, dated the 3rd July, on Moral Education in Bombay Schools, which has already been published in the papers, Mr. F. J. Gould's Note on the results of his tour with the object of giving practical demonstrations in the method of inspecting moral instruction has been just published and is of much interest.

Mr. Gould was requested to visit a number of cities and to give before teachers and others such demonstrations and lectures as would illustrate practical methods, keeping chiefly in view the needs of Primary Schools.

Mr. Gould recommends:—

(1) The general adoption of a periodical lesson, 10 to 30 minutes in length, once a week, as a minimum, for each class or group of classes.

(2) Teachers should be assisted by approved books (in addition to the "Moral Extracts" already published by the Bombay Government) as the basis of lessons, and they should be encouraged to add illustrations of their own.

(3) Teachers should be reminded that effective moral instruction constitutes one of the best tests of teaching capacity.

(4) Occasional inspection of teachers' methods should be regarded as preferable to formal examination, either oral or written.

(5) The supervision and development of Moral Instruction might be effected in the following manner:—

(a) A consultative committee, acting with the Director of Public Instruction, and not confined to professional teachers, might from time to time consider the subject in relation to the public needs.

(b) While the majority of teachers may reasonably be required to devote the minimum time to Moral Instruction, those who display any marked interest in the subject might be encouraged to develop their teaching gifts along this line; and as a result selected teachers might act as occasional demonstrators at Training Colleges and elsewhere.

(c) Efforts should be made to bring the humane and social elements of geography, history and literature into stronger relief, and even elementary lessons in nature study might be illustrated by the lives and struggles of scientists.

(d) Training Colleges should train students in methods of moral instruction, and impart the outlines of psychology and ethics.

(6) Three stages of instruction should be recognized, namely, the Kindergarten, for ages up to 7; and Primary, for ages up to 14; and the Adolescent for ages over 14.

(7) Though the subject of temperance in relation to alcohol need not be alloted a place apart from the general instruction, and is properly dealt with under the moral topic of self-control, yet it is entitled to regular consideration in the schemes drawn up for succeeding years, beginning with the child's 10th year. It should be treated on the positive rather than on the negative side; that is to say, the children should be led to appreciate the nobility and civic value of temperance, and only incidentally should the anti-social results of vice be depicted.

(8) Teachers should be impressed with the importance of systematic construction of moral ideas by methodical lessons delivered in an orderly series, as against mere scattered story-telling.

(9) It is of the highest consequence to urge upon all concered in the education of the young, that moral instruction is a vital necessity to the moder state in order to secure the intelligent and hearty service of all its members. The highly complex character of the relations between the State and the individual call for such service and co-operation, both in the interests of the public administration and of the individual citizen himself. And the instruction must be given on a basis acceptable to all citizen of every section of thought and faith.

The adolescent stage, about which many inquiries were addressed to Mr. Gould by high-school teachers, is beset with many difficulties which do not attach to the previous stages. The Committee of the Moral Education League are actively engaged in preparing a sylabus of instruction for this stage, which is expected to be ready in the course of the present year.

METHODS AND SOURCES.

Among material dealings with subjects of personal and social duty, Mr. Gould enumerates:—

(1) Indian poetry, tradition and history.

The "Mahabharata, the Ramayana, etc."—The stories should be narrated concisely, with a definite end in view, and avoiding unnecessary details. Such collections as the Hitopadesa, Panchatantra, etc., should occasionally be used, but care should be taken not to put too much emphasis on the side of mere shrewdness and self-regarding calculation.

(2) General Indian biography, illustrating noble and useful careets in all stations of life.

(3) Simple accounts of the work of social reformers who have sought to improve manners and customs, to elevate the status of Hindu widows, to uplift the depressed classes, etc.

(4) The teacher's own experience and observation of town or village life, including examples of honourable daily duty, honest workmanship in arts and crafts, etc. Rural life, for instance, will suggest the figure of the postman running on lonely and sometimes dangerous roads.

(5) European biography, especially British; also American (for instance, Franklin, Lincoln, Harriet Beecher Stowe). In short, so far as the teacher's reading allows, he should look for his conduct stories in all countries and all ages. European poetry often contains beautiful and instructive stories and legends.

(6) Songs and dramas, suitable to young people, and illustrative of family love, loyal friendship, industry, duty, co-operation, and love of nature.

ALLEGED HINDU-MOSLEM RIOT.

PORBANDAR HINDUS' DISCLAIMER.

The Hindu Mahajans of Porebandar have sent a telegraphic message to H E. the Viceroy to the effect that they most respectfully beg to draw His Excellency's attention to the fact that they are shocked at the unfounded reports of a recent disturbance in the leading newspaper about a mosque's demolition by Hindus. There was a trick played by irresponsible persons upon Musalmans with a view to produce racial animosity and to lower the Hindus in the eye of the Government. The facts are that some Musalmans threw stones from the Mithi Masjid injuring some Hindus and small scuffle ensued. No life was lost.

NEW DELHI.

COST OF RAILWAY SCHEME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A communique states: "Publicity has been given to an unauthorised statement that the expenditure on railway facilities in connection with New Delhi will be a sum exceeding a crore of rupees. As a matter of fact, the question as to what railway arrangements will be necessary is at present under the consideration of Government, and no decision has yet been arrived at as to the scheme to be adopted and its probable cost."

POONA GYMKHANA GOLF CLUB.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AITKEN'S PRIZE COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

The following are the results in the various stages of the competition in detail.

A—Major Stewart (10) beat H. B. Clayton (12)—5 and 4.

B—Capt. Whitworth Jones (8) beat Col. Gamble (8)—1 up.

C—Capt. Monteith (Scr.) beat F. W. Bain (6)—2 up

C. Capt. Monteith (Scr.) beat F. W.

D—H. G. D. Turnbull (6) beat W. C. Shepherd (13)—2 up

E.—Major Lowson (3, beat Major Robinson (11)—3 and 2

F. Capt. Cochrane (2) beat Col. Hill (11)—1 up at 20th hole.

G—C. C. Anglis (Scr.) beat Capt. Barton (8)—4 and 2.

H—C. B. Pooley (7) beat Col. McGeorge—1 up at 19th hole.

SECOND ROUND.

M— Winner of B beat winner of A —1 up at 20th hole.

N—Winner of D beat winner of C —3 and 2.

O—Winner of F beat winner of E—2 up.

P—Winner of G beat winner of H—3 and 2.

SEMI FINAL ROUND.

X—Winner of M beat winner of N —up at 20th hole

Y—Winner of P beat winner of O—3 and 2.

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. Inglis Winner of Y beat Capt. Whitworth Jones Winner of—1 up.

OTHER COMPETITIONS.

The prize presented by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb for 36 holes Medal play was won by L hapier with a net total of 155, Col. Hill and Capt. Ruley were runner up with 160.

For August there are five handicap competitions:—(a) 18 holes bogery for a 18 holes (medal); (c) 36 holes for a cup presented by H. E. the Governor; (d) Match play for a cup presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Clude Hill; (e) 36 holes medal for a cup presented by Dr. Davison; (f) Medal competition for Ladies for a cup presented by Lady Willingdon.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB v. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEAGE.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Telegraphs by 121 runs.

The Telegraphs batted first and knocked up 184 runs for the fall of 5 wickets Sorris and De Sinidt were responsible for 101and 59 runs respectively both being not out.

The Medicals put up 63 for 10 wickets, Nylde, Athyde and H. Evans, getting in to double figures, 12, 16, 10 respectively.

Total Scores:—

Telegraphs (for 5 wickets) 184
Medicals (for 10 wickets) 63.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MURDERED BY A LUNATIC.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspec- Newby charged Manik Keroo, a Hindu with murdering one Luxmon Matadin.

Evidence showed that Luxmon, who was employed as watchman in the Spring Mills, was on duty on the morning of the 17th. February when the accused, without any apparent reason, suddenly, running up to Luxmon, stabbed him brutally with a knife and ran away. The accused concealed himself in a hut to which he was traced and arrested with the knife and a chopper in his possession.

Luxmon, who was bleeding profusely from a wound in the heart, died on his way to hospital.

The accused, after medical examination, was certified by the Police Surgeon Dr. William Numan, to be a lunatic and was ordered to be detained in the asylum from which he was discharged last month.

He was committed to the Criminal Sessions to undergo his trial.

SADHU COMMITTED FOR MURDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Chief Presidency Magistrate, recorded the prosecution evidence in the case in which Deputy-Inspector Thein charged Govind Hira Daji, Sadhu, with the murder of another Sadhu named Punjabi on the evening of the 25th ultimo near Madhav Baug under circumstances already reported in the "Chronicle."

It was alleged that the accused bore a grudge against the deceased, as the latter used to prevent him from receiving sweets when they were distributed to Sadhus and on the evening in question he struck the deceased on the head with a big stick usually carried by Sadhus and killed him.

His Worship held a prima-facie case made out and committed him on a charge of murder to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

BURGLAR SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Dana Barik, a Hindu with house-breaking by night and theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 700 and belonging to one Vinayak Narayan Joshi, also a Hindu.

The evidence showed that on Thursday night the complainant, who lived on the first floor of a house in Sonapur lane, locked his room and went to sleep in the verandah on the ground floor of the same house. The next morning he found his room broken open and the property missing.

The accused was subsequently arrested in his house at Dadar and the whole of the property recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PALITANA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The following is the latest lists of contributions received:—

B. Prabhudas Co., Bombay, Rs. 15; Chaganlal Motilal Gheekantee, Mehemclahad, Rs. 6-2; Keshaulal Dolut-Chand, Ahmedabad, Rs. 10; Manager of the Gujarati Press, Bombay, Rs. 50; Parekh Amritlal-Virpal, Bombay, Rs. 15; Porbander Fund through Darbar Shri Vajasurnalu, Rs. 1,000; Lathi Fund through Karbhari Sahab, Lathi, Rs. 222-8; Miss Gurulal Arya, Calcutta, Rs. 5; Mulji Ranchhod Vaid, Bombay, Rs. 15; Bhart Mitra, Editor, Bombay, Rs. 26-4; Funds from Surat through Sheth Naginchand Kapurchand, Rs. 2,500; Calcutta Fund through Mr. Jethalal D. Sanghvi, Rs. 605; Jagmohandas Lallubhai Janmbusar, Rs. 5; Hargovind B. Sharma Bandhani, Kaira District, Rs. 5; Nagar Sheth Vachharaj Budhaji, Bansda, Rs. 12-5; Lachhubibi, Widow of Babu Gulabchand, Lunia, Azimgadh, Rs. 4; Shah Nagarchand Purshotam and Co., Singapore, Rs. 325; From the private pocket money of the Minor Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Rs. 100; Mr. Tudor Owen, Rs. 500; Mrs. Vittal Wadhwan Camp, Rs. 50; Through Mr. Jawalaprasad M. Secretary Vaisaya Sabha Fund, Calcutta, Rs. 533; Revashanker Dahyalal P. Kala, Ranpur, Re. 1; Patel Ashabhai Narshibhai Ameem Vedah, Rs. 15; Osman Abubaker, Kutiana, Rs. 5; Makhanlal Lala from Jain Panchayat, Revari, Rs. 162-5; Pamer Prani (one half of the currency note was received before hand) Bombay, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 6,199-8; Sums previously received Rs. 91,545-4-3; Grand Total Rs. 97,744-12-3.

The "Pioneer" understands with regard to question of leasing land from the local hill Chiefs for the extension of Simla that it has been decided merely to acquire jurisdiction over certain bazars and plots of land in order that sanitary arrangements may be made in the interests of public health and to prevent the contamination of water supply. The Chiefs will still remain owners of the land to the sale or lessing of which they have always objected.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMANSHIP.

THE FAVOURITE CANDIDATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTA, July 30.

I wrote to you some weeks ago that there was every probability of the Calcutta Corporation being overhauled and re-modelled on the lines now followed in Bombay. I expect the break-down of Mr. Maddox has jogged the memory of the Government in this matter, for it issues a resolution intimating its decision to make changes along these lines, and inviting the opinion of the public on the proposals. It is quite right, of course, to invite public opinion on the matter; Governments are only too prone in these days to act first and invite opinions afterwards. But as a matter of fact the Government of Bengal can safely take opinion on the scheme, for there happens to be complete unanimity on this particular subject. The most controversial part of the Government proposal is the suggested special elections for Mahomedans. This has already excited the ire of the Hindus, and will undoubtedly tend to produce a cleavage between the two communities.

Another point is the increase in the size of the Corporation. The object of the Government is clearly to mask the autocratic, or bureaucratic, nature of the changes. What is the use of increasing the membership from 50 to 75 with one hand, if with the other you take away from the municipal body all real control over municipal affairs, and leave it only the barren privilege of deliberation and debate? On the other hand, of course, it may be argued that, when the municipal body is stripped of all executive responsibility, there is no particular reason why it should not be as large as you please. No matter how long and verbose are the future discussions in the Corporation they will not prevent necessary work from being done; and the more people there are on the municipal body the greater is likely to be the general interest in their proceedings.

MR. MADDOX' FAREWELL.

I said last week that Mr. Maddox was one of the most popular Chairman who had ever held that position. I am afraid that it would not be true to say that to-day. He said good-bye to the Corporation on Wednesday in a manner which has undoubtedly left a good deal of soreness behind, nor is it easy to imagine why he should have chosen that particular occasion for letting off steam which has clearly been bottled up for some time. The tributes of the Commissioners to their retiring chairman were unanimously hearty and sincere. To the ordinary man they would have been most gratifying; but Mr. Maddox is hardly an ordinary man. At all events the manner in which he acknowledged the encomiums of his colleagues was somewhat startling. He roundly accused them of various serious faults of omission and commission, and vacated the chair with what must be admitted to have been a somewhat ill-grace. He seems to have repented of what he had said almost immediately; for when the "Englishman" proceeded to dot the i's and cross the t's of his little outburst he turned on it savagely and sent it a reply which he sent simultaneously to all the papers. In this reply he states that his speech wasn't nearly so ungracious as it had been made to read. I am afraid, however, that this *amende* is hardly likely to be accepted, and that the incident will influence the attitude of the Commissioners towards their future chairman. Mr. Maddox seems to have gone down to this last Corporation meeting determined to play the part of a modern Samson, and to make a mess of the Philistines in his last hours. He has certainly created a sensation. Of three or four candidates who are named for the reversion, Mr. C. F. Payne is the most hotly favoured. He has been connected with the Corporation for a decade and has officiated as chairman for long periods.

THE PIPER AND THE TUNE.

The Hon. Mr. Percy Lyon has been making a speech in Eastern Bengal which has been the subject of a good deal of comment. With reference to the disaffiliation of certain colleges he told his hearers that the person who paid the piper had a right to call the tune; and that, as the Government of India paid the piper, in other words made educational grants, it had a right to call the tune for the colleges. It is really amazing that so clever a man as Mr. Lyon should have laid himself open to the crushing retort which the Indian press has not been slow to deliver. The person who pays the piper is obviously the Indian taxpayer, it is he therefore, and not the Government of India who, on Mr. Lyon's own showing, should have the privilege of laying down what should be done in the case of these colleges, and schools. The Hornell appointment, I see, is once more on the carpet. This particular scandal appears to have a vitality all its own.

COCAINE.

It would seem as though Calcutta must always be afflicted by some craze or mania. A few months ago it was the cotton gambling craze. Now it is the cocaine mania. Lurid articles have appeared in the local dailies dwelling upon the devastating effect which the drug is having upon the health and morals of the people, especially the young. We are told that it is impossible to avoid the toils of the miscreants who make a living sometimes a fortune by smuggling the drug into Bengal. The taste is frequently created by means of the innocent looking *pan* which the passer by can obtain for a pice. But the *pan* is doctored with cocaine, and after the buyer has once tasted this particular *pan* he never wants the ordinary kind. Thus is the taste created, and once it has been created the victim only lives for the drug, and will committ any crime to obtain it. We are told that much of Calcutta's juvenile crime is due to cocaine—including anarchy I suppose! But I must confess I was not aware that Calcutta was such a hot-bed of juvenile iniquity, and therefore I had not connected it with the use of cocaine. But stay! I do remember to have had a more than ordinarily stupid caddy at golf a week or two ago. I wonder if he was a cocaine fiend! Any-how we have had cocaine in Calcutta for a great many years, but the police reports do not show that there is a very marked tendency towards the increase of crime from year to year, and I must confess I do not believe that the place is going to the bow-wows just yet. In any case I understand that cocaine is an easy habit to break, and that once it is broken the victim immediately reverts to his normal bodily and mental tone.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

I trust the Government of India is pleased with the turmoil it has raised over its educational policy. The meetings which have been in progress all over the province culminated on Monday in a tremendous demonstration in the Town Hall, presided over by Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, one of the leading and most respected moderates on this side of India. In a pointed speech the Raja went for the Government not merely on account of its attack on the three lecturers, but for its disingenuous attempts to belittle the University of Calcutta in every possible way. The other leading speakers were Messrs. Bhupendranath Basu, Surendranath Banerjee and B. Chakravarti, and their arguments certainly lost nothing for the vigour of their oratory. Resolutions condemning the attitude of the Government alike with regard to the lecturers and the colleges were carried unanimously. The proceedings generally reminded me forcibly of the great meeting in the Town Hall some years ago to protest against the partition of Bengal. *Absit omen!* If the feeling aroused by the partition was strong enough to influence the Government of India in so remarkable a manner two years ago, it will be interesting to see what will happen now that Bengal is at least as much roused in this educational business as she ever was over the partition. I think it is especially noteworthy that it should have drawn Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji, the Grand Old Man of Bengal, from his retirement.

FOOTBALL AND WEATHER.

Great as has been the excitement aroused by the education controversy I don't know that it has not been exceeded by the interest aroused by the Shield Competition. The Bengalis have been keen on football for many years, but this year their enthusiasm has burst all records. Even the collapse of Mohun Bagan early in the competition failed to damp them. It is reckoned that 30,000 to 50,000 people witnessed most of the matches, and the disappointment has been correspondingly great that the weather has been so frightful during the past week as to render it practically impossible to proceed to the semi-final and the final. Storm after storm has broken over us, deluging the city and turning our glorious maidan into a marsh broken by lagoons. We have now got fully our 60 inches of rain, which is the normal average for the whole year, and there are still two months of rain to come. The persistent rain is making the outlook gloomy for other things besides football fixtures. I hear of Sunderbuns rice having been five times transplanted this season and washed out each time. At the same time I am pleased to announce that it is not the case that Diamond Harbour has been overwhelmed by a tidal wave!

HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR MONDAY AUGUST 4TH.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

59-12-134-12—Mulla and Mulla Bawa Miya Pil Bara Miya v. Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Miya and anr. Payne and Co. Part Heard 28-3-13.

56-12—F. and I. J. In re Pititda for L/A to the Estate of the Late Dharamsy M. Goculdas-deceased. Payne and Co. Ratansi Dharmsy Moororji v. The Hon. Sir N. G. Chanda-Cringie B. and C. Warkar and ors. Deph. F. and D.

53-12-936-11—Shroff D. and D. (for a pauper) Bai Poorbai widow v. Bai Noorbai widow Madh K. and C.

58-12-231-08—Edg. G. W. and Co. Sabhagchand Vasanji a firm v. Dawood Aboo and anr. Rustomji and Co.

47-12-86-08—Dastur and Co. Kupram Nadan Gopat a firm v. Yishwantrao Ramchandra Jankeram Dikshit and P.

64-12-991-11—Little and Co. Bai Rahimatthai and ors. v. Ida alias Haji Abdul Satar Solee Sabnis and Co.

75-12-673-11—Bhai K. and G. The Baroda Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. v. The Satya Narayen Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ld.

L. A. Reference.

63-12-3-12—Bick M. R. and Co.. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (In Lign) v. The Government of Bombay Hiralal and Co. E. F. Nicholson.

1-13-603-12—Bick M. R. and Co. B. I. Zang v. Heptullabhai Ismailji Suragmal and Co.

3-13-349-12—In Person (a pauper) Ragaram Atmaram Joshi v. Poma Dolla and ors. Mota J. and M. Edg. G. W. and Co.

5-13-458-05—Hiralal and Co. (for a pau- Madh K. and hramtr htrehtmrh per) Nighbai widow v. Noorbai widow Madh K. and C.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Eardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lullackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karesondas Madhowji K. and Ch.

23-13-657-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

16-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowanda Nathubai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

In the Division Court No. 40.

Chamber Orders for Disposal.

650-13—Mehta and Del. Ahmed Sooleman v. Dinath Fakira Babu Payne & Co. 31-7-13.

933-12—Little and Co. Rattonbai widow and ors. v. Mahomedally Adamji and ors. Payne & Co. 31-7-13.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P. & Papa Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and ors. v. the Advocate General of Bombay and ors. Little and Co. Wadia G. & Co. 15-7-13.

O. S. 648-13—Vatcha and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia & ors. Vachha and Co. 22-7-13.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalai a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Littie & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

895-12—Bhai K. and G. The Lakhundas Khimji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bick. M. R. and Co. Not to be called on till 7-8-13.

355-11—Payne and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Mirza Mirhomed Sheazie Shroff D. and D.

1269-12—Khand L. and M. Choonilal Lalchand v. Bankatlal Kisonlal Surajmal and Co.

929-12—Sabins and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Salleman Hoosein Soudogue Daph. F. and D.

455-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Pokermal Mutendilal a firm v. Rituml Pritamdas and ors. Ragh. N. and Co.

258-11—In Person Kishomlal Chhotolal a firm v. Doosabhai Abhichand Surajmal and Co.

767-12—Motichand and D. Kikabhai Rajaballi v. Amanbai widow and ors. Payne and Co. Patel and Ez.

1073-12—Mulla and Mulla Sunda Deva v. Kankubai widow and ors. Ard. H. D. and Co. Mulla and Mulla.

1185-112—Sur B. and C. Girdhardas Kalidas and ors. v. Mehta Kar-Dayabhai a firm Muilji Kh. and Th.

1347-12—Sabnis and G. Hormusji Khursidji Bhatake wada v. Niya Haji Ahmed Khandwarn Little and Co.

905-12—Sham. M. and H. Hajibhai Zadick and Co. v. Alibhoy Mahomed a firm Mulji Kh. and Th.

979-12—Forbes and Co. Bai Raubai v. Gopinath Jeewan Kend D. J. Mantri.

1230-12—Hiralal and Co. Rajaballi Kanji and ors. v. Bai Sonabai widow and ors. Jam R. and D. Sham M. and H. Lilji D. and Co.

829-12—Sabuo & G.—Goomansing Chainsing v. Pretheraj Jethanell a firm Shroff D. and D.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Reargument.

572-12—Mulla and Mulla R. D. Sethna v. Kekhusrn Cowasji Doctor and ors. Cragie B. and C. Vachha & Co.

For Decree absolute.

505-12—Soondirdas and Co. Cowasji Sorabji v. Ghandy Zulubhadai widow and ors.

For hearing on exceptions to Comrs. Report.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hussein and ors.

641-10—Tyabi D. and Co. Motilal Sejmal a firm v. Kanayalal Ramcoovee and anr. Motichand and D.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman*).

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing & final Disposal.

Long Case.

1012-12—Bhemji & Co. Purshotam Bhaishanker & Co. v. The Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd. G. H. Dalal Part heard.

For further Directions and costs on Acting Asst. Comr's. Report.

774-08—Mirza M. & M. Jassim Bin Shaik Mahomed Madha widow & ors. v. Tyabji D. & Co. Mirza M. & M.

Long causes.

880-12—Motichand & D. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed v. Damodher Bhaskar Mantri & anr. N. M. Cama.

663-12—Bhai K. & G. Messrs. Vasanji Sons & Co. a firm v. R. D. Sethna & anr. Captain & V.

526-12—Matu J. & M. Bai Shamcore widow v. Thakoredas Pranjiwandas Hiralal & Co. & anr.

370-12—Motichand & W. Jasodabai widow v. Virji Bhagwan Mulji Kh. & Th.

540-11—Payne & Co. Thakersey Sashandas v. Khimji Gokeldas & ors. Deph. F. & D. Bhai K. & G.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallubdas v. Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edg. G. W. & Co. D. J. Mantri

658-11—Dapt. F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ard. H. W. & Co.

956-12—Daph. F. & D. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein a firm v. Ibrahim Mahomed Bhani Payne & Co.

911-12—Tyabji D. & Co. Balorishna. Keroba Mantri v. Keroba Janardhan Mantri Man. J. H. & Co. Tyebji D. & Co. ors.

1327-12—Dubash & P. Hoosseinally Dossabhai v. Kowarbai window.

791-12—Crawford F. & Co. Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co. a firm v. Ezra Abdulla & ors.

1069-12Dekshit & P. Kuberdas Nasingdas a firm v. Desaidhai Mandrabhai Amin & D.

975-11—Dhunjishaw B. Fatmabai a firm v. Tyaballi Mahomedalli & ors. Payne & Co. Jam R. & D. Mehta & D. Dhunjishaw & B.

32-13—Jam R. & D. Amichand Hakmaji & Co. Mistry Mamlal Nanji Little & Co.

1260-12—Bhai K. & G. Keshavlal Lallobhai a firm v. Sheik Oosman Abdul Karim Mulji Kh. & Ph.

1331-12—Mehta & D. for Ratilal Maganlal Chottalal v. Tribhowwanda Bukh R. & Co. a pauper & D.

24-13—Mirza M. & M. Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin & anr. v. Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhecan Captain & V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jamnabai widow v. Mohanji Jootha & ors. Balkrishna & J.

768-12—Beck M. R. & Co. Percey Claude Sawyer v. The Commercial Agency a firm. Ard. H. D. & Co.

LORD HARDINGE MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your columns, bring to the notice of the public the facts and present situation in regard to the Fund which has been started to provide a memorial to H.E. the Viceroy? The scheme was initiated by some of the prominent citizens of Delhi to mark the abhorrence of the public throughout India and in Delhi in particular, of the dastardly outrage perpetrated on the occasion of His Excellency's entrance into Delhi on December 23rd 1912. A public-meeting was held on March 3rd in the Town Hall, presided over by R. B. L. Sheo Pershad, C.I.E. At this it was resolved:—

That a monument, worthy of His Excellency and of our City, be erected in some prominent place to mark our detestation of the crime, admiration of their Excellencies' conduct, and gratitude for their escape and His Excellency's recovery.

A Committee was formed, with R.B.L. Sheo Pershad C.I.E. as President, and Rev. S. S. Thomas of the Baptist Mission as Honorary Secretary. On the 4th of March, the Delhi Municipal Committee at its ordinary weekly meeting passed a resolution pledging itself to provide a site for such memorial as might be erected.

The original intention of the promoters of the scheme was that the Memorial should take the form of a statue to His Excellency, an idea that met with enthusiastic approval. On His Excellency being approached however, he himself indicated his desire that the memorial should take the form of some work of permanent utility. His Excellency has himself graciously permitted the publication of the following extract from a letter dated March 11th, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, from the Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

"I write in reply to your letter of the 8th March to say that the Viceroy would like his warm gratitude to be expressed to the Committee for their suggestion that a permanent memorial should be erected to him, although he feels that he has done little to deserve it, but he will greatly prefer that it should take the form of some permanent improvement or building required by the city in the neighbourhood of the Chandni Chowk rather than of a statue."

I should like to call particular attention to the fact that the form of the memorial now proposed is thus due to the express desire of His Excellency, who has shown therein the characteristic care for his subjects rather than for himself which has endeared him to the hearts of so many. That Delhi should benefit by the memorial is His Excellency's own wish and not the original plan of the promoters of the scheme.

On receiving His Excellency's reply, the Committee decided to propose that the Memorial should take the form of a suitable building for the Delhi Public Library, for which there exists urgent need. The Library contains a collection of books, which can fairly challenge comparision with many another public Library; but owing to the increased need for office room, the space in the Town Hall hitherto available for the Library, has had to be taken back by the Municipality for its own purposes, and as no suitable building for a Reading Room and Library can be found in its place, the quarters in which the Library is temporarily placed are the reverse of satisfactory. Although the sum required to provide a worthy building for the Library will probably be very much larger than the sum originally contemplated for a statue, the Committee through the Secretary, in acknowledging His Excellency's gracious reply, pledged themselvse to make every effort to raise a sufficients sum for this new object, provided the Viceroy would be pleased to accept this as a suitable Memorial. In a letter dated 30th March, His Excellency's Private Secretary conveyed His Excellency's approved of the proposal, and a Fund was accordingy opened.

So far only the citizens of Delhi have been approached (though in one or two cases contributions have come in unasked from outside), and promises amounting to Rs. 33,000 have up to the present been received. This result is the more gratifying as it was really attained within the first month after the opening of the Fund. Owing to the breakdown of the Honorary Secretary, ending in his departure for England under medical orders, little has been done since May. The Committee feels that the time has now come to approach the general public with an appeal to them to second the efforts of Delhi citizens—in their endeavour to express the sentiments of loyal regard and attachment which His Excellency the Viceroy has inspired in the hearts of his subjects. The object of the memorial is to do honour to our Viceroy, and so should be the concern, not only of Delhi, but of all classes of people in all parts of India. We confidently believe that the rest of India will eagerly respond to the lead set by Delhi, and a sufficient sum for a really worthy memorial will be speedily realised. I may mention that in Delhi, educational institutions have taken up the matter; school boys and students have contributed their single rupees or even annas. These contributions, individually so insignificant, mount up to a respectable total in a large institution, and if in other places, schools follow suit, the memorial will be the follow suit, the memoria will be the tribute of loyalty and affections not only of the rich few, but of His Excellency's humble and poorer subjects as well.

Contributions may be sent to me, or paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited, Delhi.

A list of promises up to the present is appended. Yours, etc.,

C. B. YOUNG.
Acting Secretary.

90, Civil Lines,
Delhi, July 29.

Contribution Promised or Paid.

	Rs. a.p.
L. Mina Mal Dhulya wala,	4,000-0-0
Jalal-ud-daula Mustaqil Jang Nawab of Dojana,	3,000-0-0
R. B. L. Sheo Parshad, C.I.E.,	2,500-0-0
R. B. L. Sultan Singh,	2,500-0-0
Haji Bakhsh Ilahi,	1,500-0-0
Haziqul Mul Hakim Md. Ajmal Khan	1,000-0-0
L. Ram Chand Banarsi Das Lohiya	1,000-0-0
R. S. L. Wazir Singh Pleader	1,000-0-0
L. Radha Krishna (son of late R. B. L. Hardhiyan Singh)	1,000-0-0
L. Banwari Lal (Bhana Mal Gulzari Mal)	1,000-0-0
S. Abdul Rahman,	1,000-0-0
L. Ishri Pershad,	750-0-0
M. Abdul Ahd,	500-0-0
Shafa-ul-Mulk Hakim Raza Uddin Khan,	500-0-0
Babu Pyare Lal Pleader,	500-0-0
Md. Ismail Khan Esq., Barrister-at-Law,	500-0-0
R. B. Sardar Boota Singh C.I.E.,	500-0-0
K. B. Ghulam Mohamad Hasan Khan, B.A.,	500-0-0
L. Harji Mal,	500-0-0
L. Krishan Chand (Shawl Merchant),	500-0-0
L. Raghu Mal (Proprietor Madho Ram Budh Singh)	500-0-0
M. Islam Ullah Khan Sahib,	500-0-0
S. Azizuddin,	500-0-0
L. Lachmi Narayan Singh	500-0-0
R. S. Sardar Narayan Singh,	500-0-0
L. Jai Narayan,	500-0-0
L. Raghu Mall (Messrs. Faqir Chand Raghu Mall),	500-0-0
R. B. L. Kanhaya Lal,	500-0-0
H. Abdul Ghani,	500-0-0
L. Amba Parshad,	500-0-0
L. Kanji Mall,	500-0-0
R. S. Girdhari Lall,	500-0-0
The Hon'ble Maharaja Nashipur...	500-0-0
Messrs. Ram Gopal Sant Lall,	251-0-0
Messrs. Chote Lal Pokar Mall,	251-0-0
Haji Mohammad Sadiq,	200-0-0
Haji Abdul Karim,	200-0-0
Messrs. Rampershad Gotewala,	151-0-0
Messrs. Ram Chand Narayan Dass.	151-0-0
Lala Sangam Lall,	125-0-0
Messrs. Daya Shanker Benarsi Dass	125-0-0
R. S. Ganesh Dass,	125-0-0
Messrs. Mutasaddi Lall Faqir Chand	125-0-0
The Government High School,	115-0-0
Lala Moti Sagar Pleader,	100-0-0
Hon'ble W. M. Hailey, Esq., I.C.S., C.S.I.,	100-0-0
L. Salag Ram Contractor,	100-0-0
St. Stephen's Mission School,	78-6-6
L. Faqir Chand,	50-0-0
L. Lahori Mal Nathu Mal,	50-0-0
Canon S. S. Allnutt,	50-0-0
Major H. C. Beadon I.A.,	32-0-0
Smaller sums totalling, (112-4-0)...	112-4-0

THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.

HIS MAJESTY'S DESIRE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—As the plans and estimates of the new Gateway of India which is to be erected on Apollo Bunder, are in the course of preparation, the subscribers earnestly desire that the plan and design will be exactly like those approved by His Majesty. The altered plans submitted during Lord Sydenham's regime have not by any means met with the approval of the public, as the design is very ugly in appearance and would disfigure the entrance of "Urbs Prima in Indis," secondly it is not in accordance with, and quite different from, the design approved by His Majesty. However, if the Government require more money to carry out the design approved by His Majesty, the Bombay Philantrophists are prepared to make up the deficit. His Majesty's desire must be carried out and there should be absolutely no alteration in the original design.

Yours etc.,

M. H. GOOLAMHUSEN.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

MATUNGA ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whether the Municipal Executive are manufacturing the Matunga Road in their Workshops and will lay it *en bloc*, in a couple of days I have no information, but besides the marking of the line of the road there is no indication that the work of constructing the road has been begun.

Can it be that this matter has got clean wiped off the brains of the Municipal executive in the glory of submitting the report for the general improvement of Mahim?

Letters addressed to the executive to help their memory do not even receive the courtesy of an acknowledgment, much less need a citizen expect a reply from these caretakers of the City.

Perhaps you, Mr. Editor, who has so often kindly lent us the assistance of your columns, will help us?—Yours, etc.,

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, August 2.

The working of the Madras Law College last year has yielded a surplus of Rs 56,169 to the Government and the Principal is of opinion that this will probably remain a record year both as regards the number of students on the rolls of the college, as well as financial results. The strength during the year was 566 as against 455 in the previous year; 450 out of 566 belong to the Brahmin community; 84 non-Brahmin Hindus; 31 Indian Christians and 1 Eurasian, there being not a single Mahomedan. In the year under report students as in the Arts Colleges were drawn mainly from the middle classes and more especially from the land-holding and official classes. The Tanjore district is responsible for as many as 90 students while Malabar accounts for 42.

A GRAND SPIRIT

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THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta. 156

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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MARCONI DEBATE IN COMMONS.

REPLY TO CONTRACT CRITICS.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS.

Another Marconi debate arose in the House of Commons on July 16, on a motion for the adjournment, which Mr. Walter Guinness obtained leave to move, in order to call attention to "the refusal of the Postmaster-General to allow any other company than the Marconi Company to tender for the erection of the Imperial wireless chain." Mr. Herbert Samuel replied with a statement of the case for urgency, and the absence of serious competitors for the contract, says a Home contemporary.

Mr. Guinness said the feature that made the Marconi contract undesirable was the 10 per cent. royalty.

He believed it would be possible to get a contract with a lump sum per station instead fo a royalty. The Poulsen Syndicate offered to accept £6,000 a station (£36,000 in all), whereas, on an estimated revenue of a million a year for the Imperial wireless chain, the Marconi Compny's royalty would be £100,000 a year for 18 years. The agreement as it stood would kill all competition and discourage the progress of wireless telegraphy in this country

Major Archer-Shee seconded the motion for adjournment. He said the Government could be getting on with the erection of the necessary buildings and until they were completed there was no need for this violent hurry to choose the installations. The Marconi system required twice the area and twice the power of either of the other two systems. The U.S.A. Government had given the contract for their Panama station to the Poulsen company, and the American tests had proved the value of the Poulsen system beyond all dispute, while it was only about half as costly as the Marconi system. The Canadian Government had also made an agreement with the Poulsen Company. This ought not to be a party question. (Ironical Ministerial cheers.)

THREAT OF WRIT

If the Marconi Company were given this monopoly it would prevent other companies getting the capital necessary for the development of their inventions. (Ironical Ministerial cheers.) He did not know what that cheer meant, but if it were an insinuation that he had any interest in the Poulsen. Company the Hon. Members had only to make the charge outside the House and they would have a writ within 48 hours. They would not have to wait a fortnight as the proprietor of "Le Matin" did. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Herbert Samuel: The hon. gentleman ought not to say that. The writ was issued immediately after the article appeared. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Amery thought the contract should not be given to any company. The Government ought to keep the whole matter in its own hands.

Mr. Chiozza Money pointed out that in 1912 over 800 ships had the Marconi system, and not one was equipped with the Poulsen system. The Postmaster-General was merely availing himself of the practical experience gained by the Marconi Company, and would leave himself free to adopt any other system which was found to be better.

MR. SAMUEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, who was received with Ministerial cheers, referred to the difficulties of long-range wireless telegraphy, in maintaining a regular and constant day and night communication over the great distance of 2,000 miles and upwards required for the Government's purpose, with no other medium than other, as an achievement most marvellous in its result but most difficult in accomplishment. Yet it had been done by the Marconi Company, but the Poulsen system had established no such transatlantic communication, although in 1907 they said they had no doubt of being able to do so.

A few months ago he was pressed to adopt the Poulsen System because they had established day and night communication over more than 2,000 miles between San Francisco and Honolulu; but officers of his department who went over there found they had only established communication by night.

With respect to the tests of the Goldschmidt System made by the Advisory Committee, the secretary of that Committee had told him that attempts to transmit messages from Hanover to Slough were failures. The Committee saw the machine working at 60 words a minute, but that was a workshop experiment, and there was no transmission of messages.

They were emitted into the air, but were not received anywhere. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) He did not wish it to be thought the Poulsen and Goldschmidt systems were not perfectly genuine and promising systems but there was all the difference in the world between promising experiments and proved capacity. (Ministerial cheers.)

The point of chief importance was not that we should save £1,000 here or there, but that we should possess stations of the maximum capacity.

The Government were engaged in a considerable expenditure, and it was essential that these stations should be made to pay their way, if possible. That was the object the Government had in view. If they were to pay their way they must be able to transmit messages in a way acceptable to the commerical community. Otherwise the whole system would be a positive failure. (Ministerial cheers.)

The stations were all to do duplex, capable of receiving and transmitting messages at the same time. The Marconi system was the only system that could provide this duplex working. Then they were told that the Goldschmidt system required only one mast, whereas the Marconi system required about thirty. They were not told that the Goldschmidt mast be 800ft. high—within 100ft. of the top of the Eiffel Tower. (Ministerial laughter.)

WHAT EXPERTS SAF.

Sir Samuel quoted in detail four opinions he had received that day, two from authorities in the Government service and two from outside authorities. The first was the chief technical adviser and engineer to the Post Office, and the second the inspector of wireless telegraphs attached to the Post Office.

The outside authorise were the President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and Lord Parker, who presided over the Expert Committee. They all expressed the view that the Marconi system was the only system to carry out the work required by the Government, and that it would not have been desirable to invite tenders from either the Goldschmidt and Poulsen Companies.

He did not stand there as an expert, but he had expert advice. In highly technical matters of this kind it was only a little less dangerous for Members of Parliament and journalists, because they had a smattering of the language and were able, in their speeches nd articles, to use such words as "arc" and "spark," "received" and "coherer," "undamped waves," etc., to assume an authority which really they were not entitled to. (Hear, hear.)

If anyone thought he had shown favour to the Marconi Company against other companes let them say it. (Ministerial cheers.) Nothing would induce him to change the course he knew to be right in the public service, and he would not shield himself from attacks of that character. He ventured to suggest that in the interests of the Empire, it was time to make a beginning of work that was urgent in 1911, and he urged that this question should no longer be made the shuttlecock of party politics. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that Mr. Samuel had proved too much. His speech showed that whatever terms the Marconi company chose to make, he had to take them. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain was speaking at 11 o'clock, and the motion was thus talked out.

MRS. G. CORNWALLIS-WEST.

GRANTED A DIVORCE DECREE.

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, was granted a decree nisi in the Divorce court on the ground of the desertion and misconduct of her husband, Mr. George Cornwallis-West on July 15, says the "Daily Chronicle." The case was put in a list of undefended divorce cases which were taken after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The case was briefly reported by Reuter.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., who appeared for the petitioner, stated that the material dates in the case were as follows: The marriage was on July 28, 1900; the respondent left the petitioner on December 23 last; the petition for restitution of conjugal rights was filed on January 25 this year, and the petition for divorce on May 8.

Mrs. G. Cornwallis-West then entered the witness-box. She was neatly attired in a dark navy blue coat costume and wore a black hat. Examined by Mr. F. E. Smith, she said she had lived latterly with her husband at Norfolk-street, Park-lane. On December 23 of last year her husband left her, and on March 3 last she obtained a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. She afterwards received a letter from her husband saying he did not propose to comply with the decree. She then instructed her solicitors to make inquiries concerning her husband's movements, and as a result of those inquiries the present suit was instituted.

Mr. Ernest Drew, a private inquiry agent, formerly chief inspector of the Detective Department, Scotland Yard, gave evidence as to the service of the papers upon the respondent, and as to inquiries made at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, where he ascertained that on March 28 a lady and gentleman arrived and registered as Captain and Mrs. West. They remained until March 31.

Witness added that the chambermaid, Louisa Minton, gave him certain information, and he showed her a number of photographs, among them a photograph of the respondent, which she picked out as that of the gentleman who stayed at the hotel.

Louisa Minton, chamber-maid at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, said she remembered Captain and Mrs. West staying at the hotel. They occupied a double-bedded room. Asked how she knew their name was West, witness replied that she saw it on the luggage. She was afterwards shown a number of photographs, from which she picked out one.

Whose was the photograph you picked out?—That of Captain West.

The gentleman who stayed there?—Yes, the gentleman who stayed there.

Was the lady who stayed there the lady who is sitting below you (Mrs. G. Cornwallis-West)?—No.

The president upon this granted the petitioner a decree nisi with costs.

KING REVIEWS VAST FLEET.

TEN-MILE AVENUE OF SHIPS.

TWO KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED.

The meridian glory of the King's visit to Lancashire was attained in July 10, when 109 ships, including cruisers, liners, merchantmen, yachts, training ships and tugs, were reviewed on the Mersey, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Never before has the King witnessed a marine display which so fully mirrored the commercial greatness of the Empire; never before have our merchantmen lined in review order to give the landsmen such a comprehensive glimpse of our world-trade.

Embarking on the Mersey tender Galatea, the King, wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, and accompanied by Queen Mary and Prince Albert, passed along an avenue of craft ten miles in length, stretching along a smooth river under a brilliant sun.

The Queen, who from the bridge constantly acknowledged the tumultuous greetings of the spectators, was wearing a white dress veiled with blue embroidered ninon, and a blue hat trimmed with beautiful malmaisons surmounted by the red rose of Lancaster.

On one side of the river were the docks and the towering offices and warehouses of the shipping companies; on the other the yard of Cammell, Laird and Co., where the super-Dreadnought Audacious stands in the last stages of completion. At the extreme end of the line the King saw the Leviathan, the mammoth dredger of the Mersey, dredging at the rate of 10,000 tons an hour. Then came the Agberi, City of York, Ascanius, Burutu, Clan Macphee, and Politician, representatives of our seagoing trade with the Overseas Dominions, the East, America, Africa, and the Mediterranean. Instead of cargoes they bore teeming hundreds of spectators, sailors, and coolies, who thundered their loyalty across the waters to the Galatea as she passed.

CHAT WITH TITANIC SURVIVOR.

The Mauretania, decked with pink roses, was honoured with a visit of inspection. Their Majesties walked through the state rooms, kitchens, and the steerage quarters, and took tea before leaving. The King also presented the King's Medal to Cadet Raymon Reffel, of the training ship Conway.

The cruise was then continued past the Medie, Empress of Ireland, Orissa and Highland Harris, and in the meantime their Majesties conversed with Commander Mace, R.N.R., of the Galatea, showing keen interest in individual ships, their tonnage, and the nature of their trade. They chatted also with Mrs. Robinson the stewardess of the Galatea, who is a survivor of the Titanic disaster. Mrs. Robinson was the last but two to leave the doomed liner, and she afterwards gave evidence at the inquiry. She met their Majesties in Ceylon during the world cruise on the Ophir, for she was then in the service of the Governor of the island.

"You were very fortunate indeed to be saved," said the Queen. "Will you tell me something about the disaster?"

"I try to forget all about it," Mrs. Robinson answered, greatly moved by the sympathy and tenderness of the Queen's interest. Nevertheless, she added, that she was in No. 11 boat that left the Titanic on the starboard side and that more third-class passengers would have been saved if they had thought as much of their lives as they did of their belongings.

THE NEW DOCK.

The Galatea was now steaming by the Lanfranc, Carmania, and Ceramic, and the cruisers Liverpool and Lancaster, and turning to enter the new Gladstone Dock. Purple ribbons stretched across the mouth of the dock snapped instantaneously at the touch of the vessel's prow.

Simultaneously the King saluted, the guns of the cruisers boomed out, and the crowds on the quay cheered vociferously. As the Galatea entered the dock the Liverpool church choir sang Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" to the accompaniment of the band of the Irish Guards.

After inspecting the guard of honour from the cruisers, and the presentations and address having been received the King knighted Mr. Helenus Robertson, chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. His Majesty then stepped forward to face the assembled thousands, and declared the dock open.

Entering a state carriage, the Royal visitors then drove to the ground of the Everton Football Club, where 2,000 children, who at first formed a medley of colours, rapidly formed themselves into the lines of the Union Jack.

In the morning the King, surrounded by an escort of Life Guards, paid a state visit to the St. George's Hall and the Town Hall. On his way he stopped and viewed the exhibition. At St. George's Hall his Majesty received addresses from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the University, and the Chamber of Commerce. The scene was a brilliant one, and at the close the King honoured the Lord Mayor, Mr. J. S. Harmood Banner, M.P., with a knighthood.

At the luncheon in the Town Hall the King's health was drunk in novel fashion, his Majesty instructing the Lord Mayor, who proposed the Royal toast, to say, "I propose the health of the Duke of Lancaster and her Majesty the Queen of England." This will be the Royal toast for Lancashire in the future.

A portion of a wall at Prince's-parade, near the Landing Stage, was so crowded by people anxious to see the embarkation of the Royal party on the Galatea that it collapsed, and three persons, one girl and two men, were injured, and one man, John Johnson, died in hospital. The other incident was the arrest of Miss Jolly, secretary of the Liverpool branch of the Women's Social and Political Union, who, after the Royal procession had passed, is said to have hurled a poker through a shop window on the line of route.

THE COMING WEDDING.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

BETROTHAL APPROVED BY THE KING

The "Court Circular" issued from Buckingham Palace on July 15th contained the following interesting announcement.

The King and Queen have received the gratifying intelligence of the betrothal of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, their Majesties' cousin, to her Highness the Duchess of Fife, their Majesties' niece, to which union the King has gladly given his consent.

The "Court Circular" also states that the Duke of Connaught, with Prince Arthur, visited the King yesterday morning, and that the King subsequently visited the Princess Royal at her town house in Portman-square, says the "Daily News."

Queen Alexandra, with her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and Princess Victoria, also called at the Palace,, and remained to luncheon with the King and Queen.

A POPULAR PRINCE.

Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert is the noly son of the Duke of Connaught, and was born on Jan. 13, 1883. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and has served in the 7th Hussars and the Scots Greys, now holding a captaincy in the latter, famous regiment.

Most of the Prince's time has been given to his military duties, but since the death of King Edward he has been frequently employed on missions to the Courts of foreign countries, and he has made a number of public appearances in this country with unvarying success. He has inherited the unaffected, engaging manner of his father, and is very popular everywhere. In the hunting field he has won the reputation of being the first member of the Royal Family to become distinguished as a hard rider.

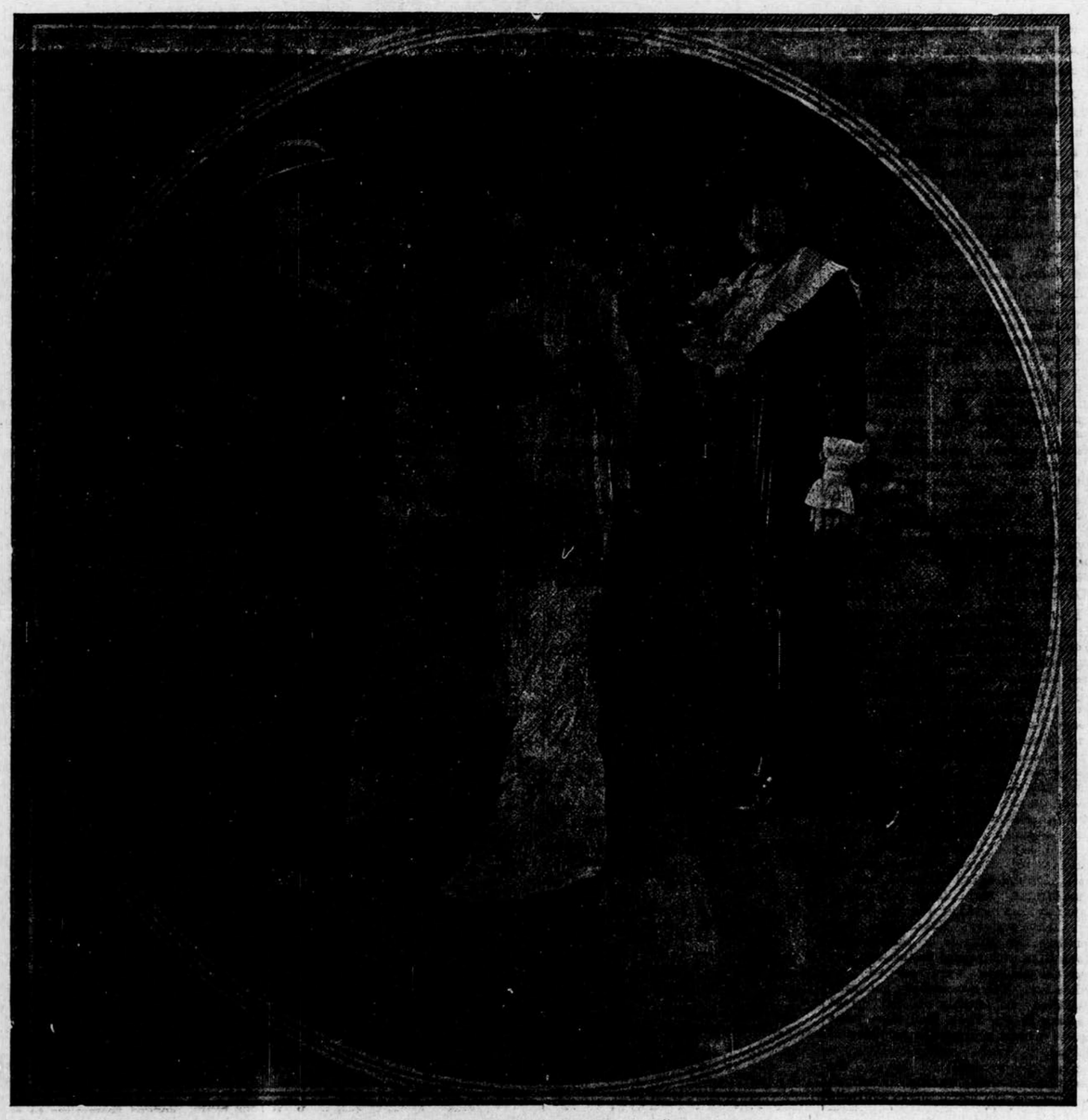
PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, elder daughter of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife, was born at East Sheen on May 17, 1891, and for the first few years of her life was presumptive heiress to the Throne of the British Empire. She succeeded to the Dukedom of Fife and the Earldom of Macduff on the death of her father in Egypt on Jan. 29, 1912.

The Princess has not taken a prominent place in Society, her mother having given up Court ceremonial and practically retired into private life on her marriage to the late duke. None the less, she has been the subject of many matrimonial rumours, particularly since she inherited her father's titles and a share of his fortune of over £1,000,000. At one time it was reported that she was to be the bride of ex-King Manoel of Portugal.

Princess Alexandra was with her parents on board the P. and O. liner Delhi when it was wrecked off the coast of Morocco. The family were on their way to Egypt, where they had wintered for several years, and there is no doubt that the duke's death was hastended by his experiences in the wreck.

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.



(This illustration is taken from the "Sphere.")

HOME RULE BILL.

AGAIN REJECTED BY THE LORDS.

The parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote under date July 15:—The House of Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill for the second time in the present Parliament. By 302 against 64 their lordships carried Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Bill. The amendment was in these terms:—

This House declines to proceed with the consideration of the Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country.

The division was on party lines save that the majority was swollen by eight votes from the episcopal bench—the two Archbishops and six Bishops, viz., the Lord Bishops of Bangor, Bath and Wells, Gloucester, London, Peterborough and St. Asaph. Notwithstanding his Federal Home Rule proclivities, Earl Grey voted against the Bill. On the other hand, Lord Dunraven voted in its favour. So did the following ex-Unionist peers:—Lord Courtney, Lord Pirrie, Lord Sanderson and Lord Stanmore. Viscount Elibank voted against the Bill.

The debate was marked by two speeches of a very high order, the ex-Lord Chancellor Lord Loreburn putting the case for the Bill with great persuasiveness, and Lord Curzon speaking against it with all the skill of an accomplished orator. Lord Morely was not so effective as usual. Now and then there were flashes of the old fire, but for the most part the splendid old veteran was almost inaudible in the gallery.

ULSTER AND CIVIL WAR.

Ulster dominated the whole debate. The old tags about "separation" and "dismemberment of the Empire," and such like cries, which in the past have done so much service on the Tory side in this protracted Irish controversy, have all been discarded. It is now Ulster, Ulster, all the time. The Unionists do not deny that the majority of the Irish people want to be entrested with the management of their own domestic affairs; but they meet this demand by the cry that "Ulster forbids," as though that settled the matter. Ireland must be content to be governed, pace the Unionists, according to the wishes not of the majority, but of a minority of its people. This new perversion of democracy is to be enforced by threats of civil war. The Marquis of Londonderry, in a speech full of banalities, predicted civil war with "absolute certainty," if the Home Rule Bill is passed into law. He boasted that Ulstermen are now drilling in anticipation; and he offered on their behalf that if the Home Rule Bill is dropped these drilled men will join the Territorial Army. "Are you going to ignore this offer?" he asked in agitated tones. Sad to say, ignored it was.

Another peer, Lord Farnham, in a very blatant utterance indulged in violent talk about armed resistance. "I hope many of your lordships will come over and help us." He effusively thanked Lord Willoughby de Broke, who has organised a British League for the defence of Ulster, and who in last night's debate used language of menace Such incitements as these noble lords indulged in yesterday and to-day have never been heard before in a legislative assembly.

A NEW GENERAL ELECTION.

Challenged to say what the Government would do if confronted with armed resistance, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers said: "I will tell you what we won't do; we won't play into the hands of the Orangemen." He wondered if the enthusiasm of Craigavon would survive the rigours of a selfinflicted boycott. He expressed the opinion that "a General Election will almost certainly take place" before the Irish Parliament is called into being. After the passage of the Home Rule Bill into law there will be an interval of eight months, perhaps of a year, before the Irish Parliament can be constituted. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers thinks that the Government will appeal to the country during this interval. He bases this belief on a statement in a letter written by Mr. Churchill and published last year.

An all round Home-Ruler Lord Loreburn regards Home Rule for Ireland as an indispensable first step. Ulster has, he said, a right to be secured against political and religious oppression; but it has no right to prevent Ireland getting Home Rule or the United Kingdom from settling its constitutional difficulties. He spoke gravely of the attempt to cause mutiny in the Army, and warned the House that the example of lawlessness is contagious. In earnest and impressive language he implored the Unionist leaders to assuage bitterness and work for compromise before the Bill comes up to them for the third time.

An appeal in the same spirit was made by Lord Weardale, who criticised the Government and the Opposition with complete impartiality. An old friend of Ireland, Lord Weardale thinks nevertheless that a satisfactory sysem of Home Rule can only be obtained by the co-operation of both parties. Regarding devolution as inevitable, an Irish liberal peer, Lord Carrick, asked in which of the four Parliaments—England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales—Ulster, when it came to the point, would desire to be represented?

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

Lord Curzon, who rose at 6.10, had a crowded and distinguished audience. Oratorically his speech was a shining success. It contained some happy phrases and many eloquent passages. If only Ulster had been in the Balkan peninsula, how the Liberal party would have sympathised with it. But, alas! Ulster is near, and the enemy it has to fear is not the old Turk but the ancient Hibernian! As to the remark of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, "that is not the sort of General Election we want," for that might "leave to us the terrible responsibility of repealing the Act." We ask for a reference to the people, not now, but within the next nine monts"—that is, before the third passage of the Bill. Speaking with the assent of Lord Lansdowne he said if as a result of such an election the Government were confirmed in power, the Opposition leader would advise the House of Lords to give the Home Rule Bill a second reading, go into committee upon it, and endeavour to amend it and shape a suitable measure. This is a plain hint that even after a further election had approved the Home Rule Bill the House of Lords will still endeavour to emasculate it. Lord Curzon was not ashamed to find excuses for potential rebels, and he spoke almost approvingly of "a disloyalty which will be simply excessive loyalty." Whatever the nature of the mandate that the Government obtained at the last election "they had no mandate for a civil war."

Lord Morely wound up the debate. He dismissed as utterly impossible Lord MacDonnell's suggestion of an enclave for the four north-eastern counties. He regards Ireland as one and indivisible, and believes that Irishmen will show a statesmanlike spirit in the management of their own affairs. The demand of the Lords for a Dissolution or a Referendum was "a far greater blow at Parliamentary Government than anything in the Parliament Act."

SPORT AT HOME.

LAWN TENNIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 18.

The ties in the international Davis Lawn Tennis Cup have worked out as expected and America and Canada will meet at Wimbledon on Friday next (July 18) to determine which shall play the holders, the British Isles.

Main interest centred on the meeting at Nottingham between Germany and America. Though it was believed that the brilliance of the two American boys, McLoughlin and Williams, would prove too much for the Germans, the form shown by Kleinschroth and Rahe in the doubles at Wimbledon suggested that the latter would, at any rate, win the doubles. They put up a gallant fight, but the service of McLoughlin and the generalship of the American captain, Harold Hackett, proved too much and they lost even this event by 3 sets to 1. McLoughlin had a tremendous job to defeat Froitzheim of Germany in the singles and the latter was at one time actually two sets up on his opponent. Froitzheim is a singularly graceful and brilliant player of his day, but the is of a delicate constitution and cannot last a five set match. He tired and McLoughlin came into his own and finally won by 3 sets to 2. R. N. Williams defeated O. Kreuzer by 3 sets to one and later, after losing the first set to Froitzheim, ran away with the next three by splendid volleying. The fifth event between Kreuzer and McLoughlin was not played.

The detailed results of the match were as follows:—America beat Germany by four matches (one not played) to 0. Singles—R. N. Williams beat O. Kreuzer (6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1) and beat O. Froitzheim (5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1); M. E. McLoughlin beat O. Froitzheim (5-7, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4). Doubles—M. E. McLoughlin and H. H. Hackett beat F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth (6-4, 2-6, 6-3, 8-6).

The path of the Canadians has been an easy one. They first played South Africa, who, with the exception of V. R. Gauntlett, are a mediocre lot. Canada won easily enough and had then to oppose an even weaker country—Belgium, to wit. The only Belgifan with any pretensions to any sort of class is the Chevalier Paul de Borman, who has frequently figured at Wimbledon, where, however, he has never progressed particularly far. He cultivates the reverse stroke, but as he plays hardly any other, his opponents have little difficulty in accommodating themselves to his methods. Canada rely on only two men for all the events, the left handed barrister, R. B. Powell and the burly B. P. Schwengers. Powell is not much to look at, but he keeps on getting them back and relies on his opponents scoring his aces for him. Schwengers is a useful all-rounder, but would only be placed at the top of the second-class over here.

The terrible feebleness of Belgium was demonstrated at Folkestone by the fact that they could not win a single event against the moderate Canadians. The detailed result are as follows:—Canada beat Belgium by 4 matches (one not played to 0. Singles—R. B. Pwell (Canada) beat P. de Borman (6-2, 6-1, 6-1); B. P. Schwengers (Canada) beat A. G. Watson (Belgium) (6-4, 6-1, 6-0) and beat P. de Borman (Belgium) (4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2). Double—R. B. Powell and B. P. Schwengers (Canada) beat A. G. Watson and W. H. du Vivier (Belgium) (6-2, 6-2, 6-2).

The meeting between America and Canada can have only one possible result, and that is the victory of America. Young Maurice Evans McLoughlin and young Richard Norris Williams are remarkable players and it is more than doubtful whether any players in the world, with the exception of A. F. Wilding and Norman Brookes, can approach them. The best that Canadians can hope is that their men will put up some sort of show.

The Army lawn tennis championships were played off at Queen's Club on Saturday (July 12). The holder of the singles and the joint holder of the doubles with Captain E. F. Cresswell—Mr. A. F. R. Kingscote of the Royal Garrison Artillery—is on service in India and was consequently unable to defend his title, which he could easily have done, had he been present. The singles were won by Captain E. D. Young (Devonshire Regiment) who defeated, in the finals, Captain E. Marsden (64th Pioneers) (7-5, 6-1, 6-4) and in the final of the doubles championship, Captain Whatford and Mr. Scroope (66th Punjabis) defeated Captain Young and Captain Harris (Devonshire Regiment) (6-1, 6-2, 6-2).

The final of the men's singles at the popular Epsom tournament was won by the Australian, S. N. Doust, who easily defeated F. G. Lowe. Doust, partnered by E. D. Yencken, defeated the Cambridge pair, Hope Crisp and Eltringham in the men's doubles. G. A. Thomas and Mrs. Tuckey won the mixed doubles, Mrs. Tuckey the ladies' singles and Mrs. Tuckey and Mrs. O'Neilll the ladies' doubles.

In the North London championships at Stamford Hill, A. E. Beamish against won the men's singles and Miss A. M. Morton, also a holder, retained the ladies' title. Beamish and Gordon Smith won the men's doubles, Mr. and Mrs. Greville the mixed and Miss Morton and Miss Tripp the ladies' doubles. At Newport (Mon) C. P. Dixon again won the Welsh singles championship and Mrs. tannam the ladies'.

TENNIS.

Cambridge proved far too good for Oxford in the annual tennis match which was played at Lord's on Friday and Saturday (July 11 and 12). In the Doubles, Cambridge, represented by H. W. Leatham (Charterhouse and Trinity) and M. Woosnam (Winchester and Trinity) defeated Oxford, Hon. J. Manners (Eton and Balliol) and G. Westmacott (Eton and Christ Church) by three set to none. Leatham played especially good tennis.

In the singles between Leatham and Manners, the former won easily by 3 to 0, while in the game between the second strings, Woosnam and Westmacott, the Oxford man was again beaten pointless.

E. H. Miles, receving 15, defeated the Lord's professional, E. Johnson, by 3 sets to 1.

"Punch" Fairs, professional to the Duke of Manchester and R. C. E. Dickenson of Princess Club, played a match at Knightsbridge. Dickenson was in receipt of 15. A splendid game was seen, Fairs winning the first two sets and Dickenson the third and fourth. The score was 7 all in the final, when it was decided to call the match a draw, play having been in progress for two hours and three-quarters.

POLO.

The Army Cup Tournament, for which there was an entry of four, should have been played in May, but was postponed on account of the wet weather. Two ties in this event were played off at Ranelagh on Monday (July 7). In the first the Brigade of Guards disposed of the Dragoon Guards by 8 goals to 4, while in the second, the Infantry proved far too good for the Hussars. The latter scored 2 goals in the opening period but could do nothing afterwards and the Infantry finally won by 9 to 2. The Infantry had the valuable aid of Captain Leslie Cheape and Captain Weinholt, who though Cavairymen now, started their Army career in foot regiments.

Great interest was taken in the renewed meeting at Ranelagh on Saturday, of the Quidnuncs and the Tigers in the King's Coronation Cup. Their last meeting was on the occasion of the final of the Champion Cup, when the Quidnuncs proved the winnears after a splendid struggle in which there was practically nothing in it The Tigers are the holders of the Ranelagh Open Cup. The Quidnuncs were represented by the Duke of Penaranda, Capt. E. W. E. Palmes, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers and Captain F. W. Barrett, and the Tigers by Count de Madre, Mr. H. G. M. Railston, Major Mathew-Lannowe and Capt. Leslie Cheape. The Quidnuncs again proved the better side and more convincingly than they did on the last occasion on which they met, winning by 7 to 4. Later Norwich won the final of the County Cup against the Cavalry School by 6 to 3.

The final of the Brigade of Guards Madrid Cup, presented by the Marquis of Villavieja was played at Roehampton and the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, proved too good for the 1st Gattlion, Irish Guards, by 7 goals to 2.

The following important resolution has been passed unanimously by representatives of Army polo:—"That the polo players of the Army greatly appreciate the recent action of the Hurlingham Club in making concessions so as to give fuller representation on the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee. The Army Polo Committee are fully prepared to acknowledge Hurlingham Club as the governing body of polo throughout the world, and to accept their decision as final on all matters relating to polo; and with a view to assure the position of Hurlingham Club as the supreme legislative body of polo, they are prepared to accept the proposed confirmation of any recommendations of the Hurlingham Polo Committee by a two-thirds majority of a general meeting of the Hurlingham Club, as is done by the Marylebone Cricket Club."

ROWING.

The Wingfield Sculls, though they carry with them the amateur sculling championship of England, are not so highly regarded as the Diamonds, probably because the latter are open to all the world, while the Wingfields are confined to native-born oarsmen. The Wingfields are still, however, highly regarded on the Thames and great interest was taken in the event which took place over the Putney to Mortlake course on Friday (July 11). C. W. Wise of the London R. C. had qualified to meet the holder, W. D. Kinnear of the Kensington R. C., and most people were certainly of the opinion that Kinnear would retain his title. Wise is probably the lightest sculler who has ever won this event. He only scales one pound over 10 stones, while Kinnear is a giant. Wise got away well and led for a bit, but Kinnear made a spurt and led at Hammersmith by two lengths. The Kensington man seemed to have the race well in hand, but approaching Chiswick Reach, Wise made a grand effort and rowing his man to a standstill, finally won comfortably by several lengths.

Eat heartily and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

LAWN TENNIS.

WORLD'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

WILDING RETAINS HIS TITLE.

A. F. Wilding, the New Zealander, won the world's lawn tennis championship for the fourth time in mail week, in a never-to-be forgotten match with M. E. McLoughlin, the brilliant young champion of America, says the "Daily News."

McLoughlin fell literally. It was the eighteenth game of the third set, and vantage to Wilding. One point stood between the old champion and the new champion. McLoughlin, near the net, made some, sort of despairing effort to reach a ball placed daintily on the other sde of the court, seemed to twist his leges in a knot, and collapsed.

There was subdued applause—applause that suggested sympathy. But a minute later everybody was standing, and cheers were general. Scrambling to his feet McLoughlin went straight to the net and, extending his hand over it, shook hands with Wilding long and warmly.

The crowd was much greater than anything which lawn tennis has been known to attract before in this country. Over 8,000 paid for admission, and many of them got a glimpse of no more than the top of the score board. First arrivals took up their places at 9-30; the match began at half-past two. Just before the start two-shilling seats were changing hands at a guinea.

I (H. L. B.) said to Wilding, "You played the game of your life." He replied, beaming with delight, "I had to."

McLoughlin I saw in the dressing-room, rather despondent. "I won't say anything," he said: "you must judge for yourself." Under pressure, however, McLoughlin admitted a weakness on the back hand, and added that it was "not altogether Wilding's fault."

My impression of a challenge round unique for the sustained brilliancy of its stroke play was that we saw a super-Wilding, who revealed tactical genius far beyond his previous best. He played as if he had studied best minutely every point of McLoughlin's game in the American's previous matches.

TAKING THE SERVICE.

Instead of standing well outside the court to receive McLoughlin's service, he positioned himself on the base; took it on the rise, at a slightly higher bound than S. N. Doust had done in the All Comers' final, and, to his eternal credit, he hit it. There was no poking it back as a defensive stroke. The height of the bound was judged to a nicety to enable him to play a dipping ball with that favourite forehand drive of his. McLoughlin was nonplussed, and in coming up for his volley had the ball pounded at his feet and (clever man, Wilding!) to his back hand, Practically the American was beaten before he could get near enough to the net. By this means Wilding won nine games against the service, enough to turn the scale.

McLoughlin was also handicapped by inability to strike a run of consistency with his first service, which had dazzled Doust and petrified Parke. He frequently faulted with it, and the want of exactitude made him a little cross with himself. That, I think, is what he meant when he said to me, "It was not altogether his (Wilding's) fault."

PERSISTENT ATTACK.

I question whether Wilding has ever volleyed so much in so big a match. His policy was, as I remarked a few days ago, the only policy against McLoughlin—a persistent attack from the start. He had the American running and doubting, and to see McLoughlin hustling was a novelty. Wilding would pass him with beautiful side line drives, many in the nature of a push stroke, perfectly timed, and would lob him with rare skill. Wilding's service was well placed, and he had McLoughlin apparently mistrusting his back hand, running round the ball, and taking it on the forehand. Except for occasional lapses overhead, Wilding controlled his game splendidly, and his head marvellously, against an opponent of such calibre and such aggressive methods.

McLoughlin was up against all this, and yet, with his lesser experience, he was for the most part a great fighter. He imparted a series of delightful thrills into the match by his recoveries from losing positions.

Courageously he always went out for winning strokes, and at critical junctures was missing by inches or less. There were enthralling rallies, but Wilding was the better attuned for the tense battle, and looked to it that his defence was as solid as his attack. McLoughlin, as ever, adopted the policy of the best defence being a strong attack, but he lacked the accuracy of his previous matches.

Seeing that everything would not come off for him, the American should have acquired the quality of steadiness. He drove too many balls into the net, and yet in some of the prolonged rallies, in which he made supreme efforts, his game was beautiful to watch—delightful low driving and then a glorious smash in response to a tossed up defensive return. Occasionally he got his service working, and then it was a thin gof terror, but Wilding never flinched.

MCLOUGHLIN FLURRIED.

The American wanted a single stroke for the first set when at 5—4 and 40—30, but the chance was lost, Wilding recovering with a game of fine precision and going out at 8—6 by breaking through the service. The second getlooked like Wilding's all the way, the American being flustered by repeated failures with half volleys and low volleys which quivered in the net.

The third was a grand set, with McLoughlin fighting all the way. He led by 2—0, but Wilding's was the more even game. "Four all," "five all," "six all," with the tension acute, and all these games going with the service. The American then overestimated the dimensions of the court whilst hitting wide and dropping his service game, but he forged ahead at 8—7, only to lose the last three games, the set and match at 8—10. Two of his strokes, with Wilding beaten by them, dropped barely an inch beyond the base line. McLoughlin fell over in dashing forward to take Wilding's last return, but it is questionable whether he could have reached the ball.

The full scores were: 8—6, 6—3, 10—8, and Wilding won 152 strokes to 130. Each man was foot faulted once, whilst McLoughlin had nine double faults against Wilding's four.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

INDIAN TROOPING SEASON.

The Secretary for War issued the programme for this seasoon's Indian reliers on July 8 says the "Standary." The first transport to leave will be the Rewa, from Southampton, on September 12, with drafts and furlough men for Bombay.

On September 24 the Dongola leaves Southampton with the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers for Bombay, to be stationed at Subathu. On October 9 the Plassy leaves with drafts for Bombay. On October 22 "B" Battery R.H.A., from Woolwich, will embark at Southampton on board the Rohilla for Karachi, to be stationed at Umballa. On November 21 the 8th Brigade R.H.A., and the 21st Brigade R.F.A. leave Southampton on board the Dongola for Karachi; "M" and "Q" Batteries, to be stationed ae Rawal Pindi; and 101st, 102nd, and 103rd Batteries at Haiderabad. On January 10, 1914, the Rewa will take the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from a Southampton to Mallis, 2nd Northamplonshire Regiment from Malta to Alexandria, 1st Welsh Regiment (two companies) from Alexandra to India, 1st Suffolk Regiment (six companies) from Suez to Port Sudan, 1st Welsh Regiment (six companies) Port Sudan to India, arriving at Bombay on February 6, 1914.

On October 22 next, the 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, from Chingwangtu, embark on the Soudan for Karachi, to be statisned at Quetta On the homeward voyage the troops for Southampton will be the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, who leave Bombay on October 22, to be stationed at Portsmouth. "Z" Battery R.H.A., leave Karachi on November 19, in the Rohilla. On December 10 the 1st Royal Irish Rifles, from Bombay to Aden, and 1st Middlesex, from Aden to Southampton, per Rewa. On December 19, 10th Brigade R.H.A. and 46th Brigade R.F.A., from Karachi, per Dongola. On February 18, 1914, 2nd Welsh Fusiliers, from Karachi, to be stationed at Portland; and on November 26 next, the 1st Essex Regiment, from Karachi to Mauritius, per Soudan.

The 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry is to prepare a draft for the 2nd Battalion at Hong-Kong, to embark on September 27 next at Southampton, on which date also a reinforcing draft will embark to join the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment at Tientsin.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

It has been notified, add the "Standard," that during the time troops are training in the manoeuvre area the greatest care must be taken to avoid heavy claims for compensation for damage. War Office instructions on the subject, to be issued later, are to be carefully studied and strictly adhered to.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Coldstream Guards will go from Chelsea Barracks to Pirbright Camp on the 18th instant. Later in the year the 1st Battalion will be stationed at Aldershot and the 2nd at Windsor, the 3rd Battalion moving from Windsor to Chelsea.

RIFLE DEPOT.

The rifle sub-depot, Woolwich, is shortly to be moved to Winchester.

TERRITORIAL INSTRUCTION.

A course of instruction in signalling for Territorials is to begin at Bulford on August 16.

WARSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following movements of His Majesty's ships have been reported:—

Malta.—Proserpine left for Cyprus July 7.

Dakar.—Dwarf arrived July 7.

Seychelles. —Commander-in-Chief Cape in Hyacinth. with Astrae a arrived July 7.

Hong-Kong.—Otter arrived July 7.

Wei-Hai-Wei.—Flora left July 7.

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids: they cure without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids.

CRICKET.

SOME BOWLING TREATS.

DEAN'S TRIUMPH.

During this season H. Dean, the Lancashire bowler, has not been able to do justice to the powers he possesses. When Lancashire had been dismissed for 92 one of the umpires remarked that Yorkshire would not "make so many if Dean got going." This was exactly what happened, says the "Athletic News," for Dean took advantage of the occasion and rendered victory possible by securing eight wickets for 29 runs. As this was his supplement to nine wickets for 62 runs in the first venture his work in the match was:

Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
47.4	10	91	17

This is not only a personal triumph, but it is the finest feat ever performed for Lancashire in any match, as the following list of bowlers who have taken fifteen wickets and upwards in a match for that county will show:—

Cost.	Bowler.	Opponents.	Place.	Year.
17 for 91	H. Dean,	Yorkshire,	Liverpool	1913
17 for 137	W. Brearley,	Somerset	Manchester	1905
16 for 111	A. Mold,	Kent,	Manchester	1895
16 for 103	H. Dean,	Somerset,	Bath	1910
15 for 108	H. Dean,	Kent,	Manchester	1912
15 for 35	J. Briggs,	Leicester,	Manchester	1889
15 for 47	W. M'Intyre,	Derbyshire	Derby	1877
15 for 57	J. Briggs,	Cheshire,	Manchester.	1885
15 for 68	A. Watson,	Cheshire,	Nantwich	1892
15 for 70	F. Harry,	Warwickshire,	Manches	1906
15 for 85	A. Mold,	Notts,	Nottingham	1895
15 for 131	A. Mold,	Somerset,	Taunton	1891
15 for 87	A. Mold,	Sussex,	Brighton	1894

From these figures it is clear that Dean occupies a unique position, having regard to the average, compared with Walter Brearley, the only other Lancastrian who has placed seventeen wickets to his credit in one game.

NI WICKETS IN AN INNINGS.

This is, too, the sixth time that Dean has captured nine wickets in one innings. His six successes have been:—

Year.	Opponents.	Place.	Cost.
1907	v. Derbydhire,	Chesterfield	45 Runs.
1909	v. Warwickshire,	Aigburth	35 Run
1909	v. Somerset,	Manchester	31 Runs.
1910	v. Somerset,	Bath	77 Runs
1911	v. Leicestershire,	Leicester	109 Run
1913	v. Yorkshire,	Aigburth	62 Runs

Some day perhaps Dean will have the fortune to take the ten wickets. In anticipation of questions whether any other bowlers have had such a haul as nine wickets in one innings in any Lancashire and Yorkshire matches, we may say that W. Brearley secured nine wickets for 80 runs againts Yorkshire at Manchester, on May 31, 1909, and that with a ball which was always wet, while George Hirst, in 1910, obtained nine wickets of Lancashire for 23 runs at Leeds, on May 18.

On that day it was said with truth that Hirst vexed because he had been wrongly given out caught at the wicket when he had not played the ball at all. His vengeance was most dire. In 1880 E. Peate captured fourteen wickets of Lancashire for 80 runs at Manchester—the most destructive work by any Yorkshire bowler against the shire of the red rose. But there is another aspect of this matter.

SEVENTEEN WICKETS IN A MATCH.

In first-class cricket there are only the few following instances of a bowler obtaining so many as 17 wickets in the course of a single game:—

17 for *	(8 and 9), F. P. Fenner, Cambridge Town v. Cambridge University, at Parker's Piece	1844
17 for 102	(9 for 24 and 8 for 78), Mycroft (W) Derbyshire v. Hampshire, at Southampton	1876
17 for 89	(9 for 55 and 8 for 34), W. G. Grace Gloucestershire v. Notts, at Cheltenham	1877
17 for 55	(8 for 13 and 9 for 37), C. T. B. Turner, Australians v. An England Eleven, at Hastings	1888
17 for 205	(9 for 136 and 8 for 69), Mead (W.), Essex v. Australians, at Leyton	1898
17 for 119	(8 for 67 and 9 for 52), Mead (W.), Essex v. Hampshire, at Southampton	1895
17 for 137	(9 for 47 and 8 for 90), W. Brearley, Lincashire v. Somerset, at Manchester	1905
17 for 48	(10 for 30 and 7 for 18), Blythe (C). Kent v. Northants, at Northampton (all taken in one day)	1907
17 for 91	(9 for 62 and 8 for 29), Dean (H.) Lacashire v. Yorkshire, at Aigburth	1913

*Signifies that no analysis was kept.

Playing for the Gentlemen of England v. M. C. C., at Lords, in 1818, Mr. R. Holden took 19 wickets. One man was absent in the second innings, and the arrangement was that Mr. Holden should bowl throughout from both wickets.

In a twelve-aside match at Canterbury, in 1861, Mr. Henry Arkwright, bowling for M.C.C. v. Gentlemen of Kent, obtained 18 wickets—nine in each innings, bowling but three of them.

But Dean ought to have had nine wickets in each innings, as Birtles should have been stumped before scoring. Had he been dismissed it is probable that Dean would have been in a position of splendid isolation so far as modern first-class cricket is concerned.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY COMPETITION.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round:—

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79 Company R. G. A. *V.* "G" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles.

"E" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles *V.* "D" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August 1913.

Winners are reponsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

Billy Williams

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This month's addition is Mr. David Richards, the celebrated Welsh pianist, who makes a truly auspicious debut with two extraordinarily fine piano selections.

Billy Williams is again to the fore with two of his own particulars, and the list altogether is far ahead of any previous issues.

Just a few of the July numbers now ready for you.

A 101	045500	Andante & Rondo Capriccioso *(Mendelssohn)* (Piano)	David Richards
	045501	Valse Brillante A flat *(Moszkowski)* (Piano)	David Richards
A 103	040071	Gondoliers Selection, Part I *(Sullivan)*	Black Diamonds Band
	040072	Gondoliers Selection, Part II *(Sullivan)*	Black Diamonds Band
Z 1020	44223	Hitchy Koo *(Muir & Abrahams)*	Harry Fay & Stanley Kirkby
	44224	Gaby Glide *(L. A. Hirsch)*	Harry Fay & Stanley Kirkby
Z 1023	2-42466	The little grey home in the West *(H. Lohr)*	Peter Dawson
	2-42467	Sir Dare *(F. Dale)*	Peter Dawson
Z 1024	49391	The Biiiowy Sea (A nautical burlesque)	S. Kirkby's Concert Party
	49392	At the Music Hall *(Walter Miller)*	S. Kirkby's Concert Party
Z 1026	43381	Put on your slippers *(J. P. Harrington)*	Marie Lloyd
	43382	When I take my morning promenade *(Mills & Scott)*	Marie Lloyd
Z 1027	43383	Mary told the story to the soldier *(Mellor, Gifford & Lamb)*	Florrie Forde
	43384	There's something merry and bright about a honeymoon	Florrie Forde
Z 1030	2-42472	Call me early in the morning *(Godfrey & Williams)*	Billy Williams
	2-42473	On her pic-pic-piccolo *(Godfrey & Williams)*	Billy Williams

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LORD ROBERTS ON NATIONAL DEFENCES.

STARVED ARTILLERY.

USELESS TERRITORIAL BATTERIES.

The following letter was addressed by Lord Roberts to the "Daily Mail," during the mail week:—

Sir,—I am afraid very little attention has been paid by the general public to the answers by Lord Lucas on July 2 to Lord Wynford in the House of Lords on the subject of our horse and field artillery. The subject is of such grave importance to the nation and Empire that I will ask you to assist me in trying to draw attention to it by publishing this letter.

An army is an expensive article in any case. If it is unfit for war, the money spent on it is simply wasted. Everyone acquainted, however slightly, with military history, knows the immense imporance of success gained in the first encounter with the enemy. Infantry is the principal arm, but its success or failure depends largely on the artillery. It is difficult to exaggerate the assistance that can be given to infantry by artillery effectively handled. It is hard for anyone but an experienced gunner to realise how entirely ineffectual the same artillery can be when handled by an officer not equal to the occasion.

A battery of artillery is not unlike a pianforte in that it is valueless unless the instrument is itself reliable and the performer an accomplished musician. Unless his painoforte is a good one and every note in the keyboard in perfect tune, even a Paderewski cannot give a successful performance. So it is with a battery. Every subordinate, be he officer, non-commissioned officer, layer, fuse setter or driver must be thoroughly efficient or it is impossible for the battery commander to make his fire effective. It is equally true that the most perfectly drilled battery will do more harm than good to its own infantry unless the commanding officer knows his work thoroughly.

THE FRENCH EXAMPLE.

Now efficiency in fighting a horse or field battery can only be obtained in one way, that is, by practice with live ammunition over a land range. There is no substitute for this. The amount of the practice we give annually even to our regular officers is inadequate; both the French and the Germans give their officers more practice than we do.

Whereas our annual allowance is at the rate of 100 or 80 rounds per gun, in the French Army, as Lord Lucas has stated, "150 rounds per gun are fired annually, but in addition many batteries at practice camps fire a great many more; 50,000 rounds are allowed for the gunnery courses in March and April at the Camp de Maily alone, and these are fired in addition to 150 rounds per gun."

We cannot, therefore, feel satisfied with the complete readiness for war of even our regular batteries until their annual allowance of practice ammunition is increased. What then are we to expect from our territorial batteries, batteries which cannot possibly be as reliable to handle as those in the regular Army, and in which, even according to Lord Lucas, the officers have not more than one-fourth of the practice afforded to their brother officers in the regular batteries?

DANGEROUS TERRITORIALS.

Lord Lucas states that the practice ranges now at our disposal in these islands are fully occupied throughout each training season. To give our artillery officers more practice we must therefore, either provide more ranges and more ammunition or reduce the number of our batteries. If we select the latter alternative, it would seem to most people wise to abolish those which are, and must continue to be, the least efficient.

Is it not astonishing that our Government has done exactly the opposite? They have abolished three field batteries from our regular artillery! They have retained 154 batteries of Territorial artillery—a number far in excess of the requirements of these islands—of these some half-dozen might be effective against an enemy, the remaining 148 would be an incubus, if not a positive danger, to their friends.

Five years ago, in a speech in the House of Lords, I gave my reasons for condemning Lord Haldane's scheme for raising Territorial horse and field artillery. I need not weary you with a reiteration of my arguments, I would only repeat that, unless the battery commander can burst his shells where they are required, he and his battery are of no use to their own side, however valuable they may be to the enemy.

If an average officer in the Regular artillery cannot be said to reach complete efficiency in a battery firing 600 rounds a year, how can any reasonable man suppose that an average officer in the Territorial artillery can be any good so long as his battery fires only 150 rounds a year?

WASTED MONEY.

How many of my countrymen realise the extent to which we depend on Territorial, as opposed to Regular, batteries for the defence of these islands? When the expeditionary force has left these shores we shall not have more than 7 horse and 24 field batteries of the Regular artillery left at home. Of these only 1 horse and 8 field batteries will be fit to take the field. The remainder will be merely so many guns in reserve, in no sense service batteries, for all their trained personnel and horses will have been taken away to mobilise the batteries included in the expeditionary force.

Without adding a penny to our Estimates we could greatly increase the efficiency of our preparations for war as regards horse and field artillery. We can maintain a Regular battery for the money we spend on five Territorial batteries. The cost of a round of ammunition is the same, whether fired by Regulars or by Territorials. The range accommodation and practice ammunition now allotted to Territorial batteries should be utilised to give additional practice to our Regular batteries.

The money which is now being wasted on all but some half-dozen of our Territorial batteries should be spent on increasing the peace establishment of our Regular artillery. We should then be able to mobilise, the whole of four Regular horse and field batteries—batteries which would all be infinitely more efficient as the result of their increased annual practice, and every experienced soldier will agree with me that twenty-seven efficient batteries of Regular artillery would be of far greater value to us in war than five times their number of Territorial batteries, as at present constituted.

ETIQUETTE FOR FOREIGNERS.

HAT AND STICK RULES.

The niceties of English etiquette are troubling 250 foreigners of seventeen different nationalities who are on a visit to England, says the "Daily Mail." A holiday course of lectures and classes which they are taking at the University of London includes a class for conversation and English etiquette.

Miss Violet Partington, one of the women instructors of these classes, said to a "Daily Mail" representative:

"One German girl was greatly surprised when told that she must make the first sign of recognition when meeting a man acquaintance in the street. 'I think it most immodest,' she said. 'The man always bows first in my country.' A German youth is much puzzled by the custom of walking on the outside of the path when with a woman. Here are some of the questions asked and the answrs we give:

"Should you take soup from the end of the spoon, as in Germany?—No, you must take it from the middle.

"Should you leave your hat and stick in the hall or take them into the room with you?—Never leave your hat and stick in the hall. It is too familiar and suggests you have the run of the house. (A German thought this absurd, as a stick is very uncomfortable in a drawing-room.)

DINNER CUSTOMS.

"Is it polite to make a call after dining?—It is very polite.

"After dinner do you thank the hostess by saying 'The Blessed Meal Time,' as in Germany?—You do not thank anybody.

"Who rises first after dinner—the man or the woman, or do they both leave together, as in Germany?—The women always leave first, men remaining in the dining-room.

"Do women take off their hats when they go to afternoon tea, as in Germany?—Never at afternoon tea; but you may for luncheon.

"French and German women think it a great waste for a wife to leave two cards (her husband's as well as her own) when making a call. In France it is only customary for the caller to leave her own card, turning down one corner if she calls in person. The Japanese are the most polite. One man who on leaving a house was accompanied down the stairs by a daughter of the hostess wrote the daughter a letter of thanks."

LIVES RISKED FOR ANIMALS.

SIKH'S CLIMB INTO SNAKE INFESTED PIT.

Several heroic rescuers of animals received recognition at the annual presentation of medals, certificates and banners in connection with Our Dumb Friends' League at Claridge's Hotel on July 15, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Roy Horniman, chairman of the league, presided, and the awards were presented by Katherine, Duchess of Westminster. The following received silver medals:—

Ghet Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers) for rescuing a dog which had fallen into a pit at Ambala, Punjab. He improvised a rope by means of his turban, and one borrowed from another man. In the pit were three snakes, one of which was very poisonous and dangerous.

Petty Officer Lee, of H. M. Coastguard, Dover, for rescuing a dog which fell over a cliff.

George Clague, of Liverpool, who rescued a dog from drowning in the Mersey.

John Henwood Thomas, aged 12, for rescuing a dog from a disused mine in which it had been for 28 days.

Police-constable Hudson, of the Derbyshire Constabulary, who rescued a dog from a disused pit-shaft.

Emma Grimes received a certificate for saving a dog which was in danger of being run over by a motor-car.

NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

MAHOMEDAN OPINION.

The following is an extract from an article in the current issue of the "Mussulman" on the New Educational policy. Far from being a revel of mere noise and eloquence it will be the inaugural ceremony of a new solidarity evoked vy a sense of common danger. Our Mahomedan countrymen are mostly poor, says the "Bengalee," and the tendency to make education expensive will press the hardest on them. But their poverty of material means is more than compensated by richness of heart and soul. When they make up their minds to a course of action nothing can stand between them and success. Poor as they are, they have subscribed to the Turkish Relief Fund with a liberality which has extorted the admiration of the Anglo-Indian Press. And their co-operation with the Hindus in averting the impending educational disaster will be a source of enormous strength to the movement. Says the "Mussulman":—

"If secondary schools be placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction that tendency will have its full swing and God only knows what the effect will be. But we mortals, too, can imagine it to a certain extent and we say that the consequence is sure to be disastrous. The voice of protest has already been raised against the proposed measure and the sensible section of the Mahomedan community, too, has realised the danger. The Hon'ble Moulvi A. K. Fazul, Haq,i as a representative of the Moslem community, presided, the other day, at the College Square, over a meeting to protest against the new policy and said that he joined the meeting because he thought it was of the highest importance to emphasise the fact that in this matter of protesting against the proposed Government policy there was absolutely no difference of opinion between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The inevitable result of the polcey would, he said, restrict the area of education. In concluding his speech he urged the audience to join the meeting to be held at the Town Hall. We trust our co-religionists will muster strong at the Town Hall and thus demonstrate to the Government of Indian that the Mahomedans are no less apprehensive of the injurious effect of the proposed policy. Sometimes by their aloofness, or by their support of undesirable Government measures, in the past the Mohamedans did incalculable mischief to their community, specially to their future generations, and if the same policy be repeated the result would be much more disastrous. The times have however, charged, and our co-religionists now better understand their real interests."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND RED CROSS NURSES.

PRESENTATION OF BALKAN WAR DECORATIONS.

Queen Alexandra received at Marlborough House on July 8, says the "Times," a number of male and female Red Cross nurses, orderlies, and doctors who volunteered for service in the Balkan campaign, and bestowed upon them the British Red Cross badge. They were drawn up in lines on one of the lawns in the grounds to await the arrival of her Majesty. Among those present were:—

Sir Frederick Treves (Chairman of the Medical Relief Committee), Lord Knutsford, Lady Lansdowne, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Londonderry, Mr. E. A. Ridsdale (chairman of the executive committee), Georgiana Lady Dudley, and Lady Wantage.

Queen Alexandra was accompanied by Princess Victoria and the Dowager Empress Marie. Mrs. Doughty-Wylie was presented to her Majesty, who shook hands cordially with her and thanked her for the excellent work done by her in the Balkans. Colonel Delme-Radcliffe was then presented to Queen Alexandra and received the decoration at her Majesty's hands. Major Doughty-Wylie and Mrs. Doughty-Wylie were similarly decorated. Mrs. Moore was next introduced, and Queen Alexandra, in handing her the decoration awarded to her late husband, spoke a few words of comfort and regret. Surgeon-General G. D. Banke was also among the recipients of badges, the general body of whom were then formed into single file and marched past Her Majesty, who bestowed the badges personally. Queen Alexandra shook hands with every recipient.

The badges is of silver-gilt and enamel. The centre design is a red oross, and surrounding it are the words, "British Red Cross Society." To the badge is attached a ribbon, each end of which terminates in a bar; upon the upper bar are the words and figures, "Balkan War, 1912-13," and upon the lower bar the name of the country in which the recipient served.

At the close of the general distribution Her Majesty decorated Mr. Hastings (Secretary of the British Red Cross Society), and then Mrs. A. K. Lloyd and Miss Carr were presented.

MADE A LUNATIC BY THE LAW.

A TRAGIC MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

DEATH SENTENCE ON AN INNOCENT MAN.

French justice has been proved, almost beyond a shadow of doubt, to have committed a most deplorable error, wired the Paris correspondent of the Daily News" on July 16. The error has been recognised, and yet the law is such that no authority in the land seems able to undo the wrong.

Some three years ago Jules Durand, a coal-heaver at Havre, who was the secretary of his syndicate, was accused of complicity in the death of a non-union man named Donge. Durand's career gave the lie to this accusation, which was unsupported by a little of convincing evidence.

The Judge d'Instruction nevertheless adhered to his theory of the prisoner's guilt, and sent the case before the Rouen Court of Appeal, which, in its turn, sent it to the Assize Court to be included in the trial of the real culprits.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Durand, poor and unbefriended, was sentenced to death. It is now known that he was found guilty by seven jurymen against five, and in spite of the earnest efforts of the foreman of the jury.

Even after the verdict and before the death sentence the foreman endeavoured to convince the three judges and begged them at least to postpone the case to another session. It was all in vain. Durand was sentenced to be executed on the public square of Rouen. He was taken back to his cell. The strait-jacket was put on, the Supreme Court rejected the appeal, and the only hope was then that the President of the Republic would commute the sentence.

RESPITE TOO LATE.

On Christmas Eve, 1910, over 200 deputies petitioned M. Fallieres in favour of Durand, and the President commuted the sentence to one of seven years' solitary confinement.

It was too late. Durand's reason had given way.

In February of the following year the Government ordered a revision of Durand's case and the provisional release of the prisoner.

On March 30 Durand was transported to Rouen Asylum, where he still lies a hopeless lunatic. He was the mainstay of his father and mother, who, deprived of their son, fell on evil days.

MOTHER LIVING IN POVERTY.

Last March M. Paul Meunier, Deputy of the Aube, interpolating the Minister of Justice, said: "Durand's father is on his death-bed. Make haste, so that he can have the supreme consolation of seeing his son rehabilitated."

Nothing was done, and the old man is now in Havre Cemetery. Durand's mother, alone and helpless, is in receipt of poor relief.

The most astonishing part of this case is that the Court of Cassation, in August of last year, quashed the sentence of the Rouen Assize Court but deferred sending the case before a fresh Court of Assize as long as the wretched man was in the asylum; and as Durand is incurable, it looks as if the trial is postponed for ever.

WIFE'S £800 BILLS.

HUSBAND NOT LIABLE FOR WEST END PURCHASES.

A judgment absolving a husband from liability for his wife's big dress bills was given by Judge Woodfall at Westminster County Coart on July 17, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Messrs. Jays, Regent-street, W., claimed £69 odd from Mr. Harris Browne, a brewer, of Barnet, for goods supplied to Mrs. Browne, and Mr. Woodcook, for the defendant, said £35 had been paid into court.

In May of last year, said counsel, the defendant's income was limited to £45 a month, and he gave his wife £30 a month for housekeeping expenses and her allowance. His wife promised to keep within her allowance, but she ran up bills at West End houses amounting to about £800.

Mrs. Browne, counsel asserted, had admitted to her husband's solicitor that she had run up the bills to "pay her husband out because of her small allowance." She left him in March of this year.

Mr. Kingsbury, for the plaintiffs, contended that the goods were necessaries.

His Honour, in giving judgment for the defendant, said defendant had admitted he had lived beyond his income. Plaintiffs knew defendant was borrowing money, and it must have been significant to them that the husband was no longer paying Mrs. Browne's bills. The evidence showed that she was amply supplied with clothes.

SCENE IN COMMONS.

TOY PISTOL 'FIRED' BY SUFFRAGIST.

ANOTHER THROWS "CAT AND MOUSE" CARDS.

Two middle-class male supporters of womanhood suffrage—one a youth of about 20—caused a disturbance in the House of Commons on July 11 by throwing suffragette cardboards and leaflets from the Strangers' Gallery, "firing" a toy pistol, and shouting "Votes for Women," says Home Contemporary.

The incidents began while the Solicitor-General was speaking on an amendment to the Plural Votng Bill, shortly before 4.30. There was a snap or click in the gallery, like the sound of a small pistol hammer falling at the pull of a trigger. A youth had risen from a seat in the gallery, and was pointing the weapon—a conjurer's toy pistol—at the ceiling. The attendants pounced on him and bundled him out.

Sir John Simon was just ending his speech at the time of this incident, and, as he took his seat quietly, another man in the Strangers' Gallery stood up, shouted "When are you going to give women the vote?" and flung some coloured cards on the floor of the Chamber. He, too, was quickly seized, marched up the steps to the exit, and hurried away by attendants.

Mr. Butcher, Mr. Will Thorne, and other M. P.'S picked up what the stranger had throne down. These proved to be representations, in cardboard, of a mousetrap, with a cat and mouse. The curiosities were shown to the Speake-, and handed round to the Members.

NAMES OF THE OFFENDERS.

Our Parliamentary Carrespondent writes: Both men were seated on the left side of the Strangers' Gallery, looking towards the Chair, but they were on different benches. They gave their names as Ivan Shaw: Parkstone, Bournemouth, and H. S. Bennett, 94, Haven-lane, Ealing.

Shaw is a very dark young man, in the early twenties. Bennett, who wears pincenez glasses, looks about 30. Both have the manner and address of educated persons of the middle-class. Whether it was the result of their unceremonious removal from the gallery, or of the reaction after excitement, they presented a chastened demeanour in the police detention room off Westminster Hall.

It was Shaw who had the pistol. As he pulled the trigger he called out: "Justice for women." There were two plain-clothes officers on duty in the gallery, and one of them happened to be seated on the same bench as Shaw, to whom he instantly turned his attention.

FROG-MARCHED OUT.

While Shaw was being removed, Bennett, who was seated twe benches below—a position from which he could more easily command the floor of the House called out: "Why don't you give women the vote?"—at the same time throwing over the balustrade a number of coloured cards bearing a crude drawing of a mousetrap. The gallery attendants immediately pounced on Bennett, and he was frog-marched up the gangway.

The two incidents caused much commotion among the other occupants of the gallery.

The pistol seized is a toy, with a cork fixed at the end of the steel barrel.

The two men were kept in detention by the police until the rising of the House. Meanwhile, the Home Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General were in consultation as to what charge, if any, should be prefferred against them. After the rising of the House the men were taken to Cannon-raw Police Station. After their names and addresses had been verified they were liberated.

A STORY OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher (says the "British Weekly") used to visit his old friends once a year for many years, but in the latter part of his life he was not able to do this. In his very last year, however, he was able to spend a day in Indianapolis, and went round the place. That evening he was received by the ministers, and the chairman, in welcoming him, said:—

"Doubtless you find few of your old friends here in Indianapolis after so many years of absence, but we who are here welcome you just as warmly." Mr. Beecher, in reply, said: "Your chairman has said that I have found few of my old friends here in the city. It is true. I found only Mr.——, Mr.——, and Mr.—— (naming four or five of the old men of the city). But this afternoon we drove out to Cedar Hill (the cemetery), and I found them. They are all there—sleeping just as peacefully as they used to do under my sermons."

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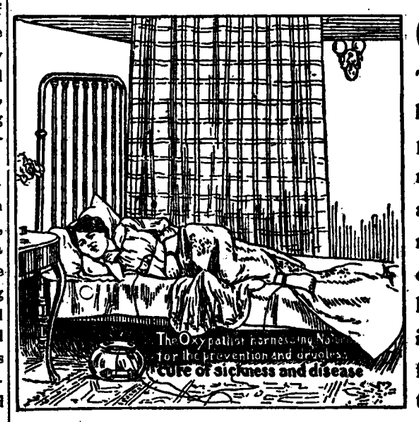

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The following letter is one of the many recently received:—

109, B. C. CAMP,
BELGAUM, 17th May, 1913.

Dr. J. J. KATZ,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I am grateful for the Oxypathor. It has killed the Malarial Fever in my young daughter after five months' severe suffering. I feared the end had come, she was so weak; but the last treatment certainly made her sweat, and now she is as lively as a cricket, and eats and sleeps well. The hearing of my other girl is not quite cured yet, although, at times, she is much better. Her throat is much better. It is a very chronic case. One Expert said he feared she was beyond cure; but she is now improving under your treatment, and hope that with patience a cure will be effected. Personally, I am no longer young. I have passed 74 winters, and though I have not followed your instructions, my girls say that I am walking like a young man.

You have sent one of your little wonder-working machines to a lady who has been suffering an average life-time. She is very thankful to us for having brought it to her notice. No doubt, you will have a letter of very grateful praise from her in due time.

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I am thankfully yours,
(Sd.) JOSEPH POWELL.

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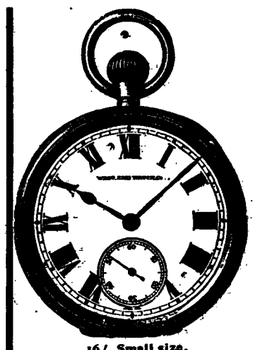

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SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 18.

To chronicle the collapse of Stock markets has often been my unpleasant task of late, but I never thought that I should have to tell of so strange an event as a total collapse of a London season. As a rule festivities continue well up to Goodwood week, but for all practical purposes, at the time of writing the London season is dead as a door-nail. Their Majesties went on their Lancashire tour at the very height of general entertaining among members of London society, and they returned in a fortnight to find the season over. It might have been otherwise had they remained in Town, for no doubt the exodous of the Court had much to do with the early cessation of the season. It is quite likely that now a precedent has been set, we shall see London society disappearing from the metropolis in years to come in the middle, instead of the end of July as has hitherto been the case. The social event of the week, of course, has been the engagement of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Duchess of Fife. This is in keeping with the policy of the Connaught family to remain quite British. With this object in view the Duke refused the throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Prince Arthur refused the reversion. The Duchess of Fife is a fair, blue eyed, good looking girl, who inherits much of her mother's unaffected simplicity of manner. Her future husband is a handsome man with rather a serious, thoughtful face. He has been a hard working soldier, and is the idol of his family, as well as a great favourite of the King. An unfortunate accident, a few years ago, has resulted in a slight limp, the only flaw in a fine military presence. This morning the Prince made his first public appearance since the announcement of the betrothal, when he opened the Commercial Vehicle Exhibition at Olympia. His Royal Highness takes a great interest in this class of useful amusement, and is quite a frequent visitor at the Welcome Club at Earl's Court where he may sometimes be seen sitting with one of his sisters and some friends, especially on Saturday afternoon. A Royalty who at time of writing is celebrating his twenty-third birthday, and thanks to frequent visits to this country may almost be considered English, is the Crown Prince of Greece. As most people know the present Queen of the Hellenes for many years came regularly to England with her children where she would spend a few weeks in the summer, either at Seaford or Eastbourne.

THE KING'S HOST AT KNOWSLEY.

"The Stanley's are not an imaginative race" said Lord Beaconsfield: but they are an exceedingly intelligent family and excellent administrators, a fact that none recognised more than did the eminent Tory Premier. King George's host at Knowsley during the Lancashire tour is no exception, for few peers of equal age have served their country with such distinction as has the present Earl of Derby. As Lord Stanley, he served in the Grenadier Gaurds. During the African war he occupied the highly delicate position of press censor with unusual tact and firmness. Later in the campaign, Lord Roberts proved his appreciation by making him his private secretary. Lord Derby has also been Postmaster-General and Financial Secretary to the War Office. He has done much to help the King in His Majesty's successful efforts during the past few years to master military subjects and understand his army generally. Derby House, in St. James Square, was for years the London residence of the heads of the house of Stanley; but recently they have migrated to a far more picturesque habitation. This is at the top of Stratford Place, that interesting piece of old London running out of Oxford Street, almost opposite the top of Bond Stret. Lord Derby's house has a palatial front of white stone reminiscent of fifteenth and sixteenth architecture. It covers the whole of the top side of Stratford Place and can be seen by the way farer entering the bottom of South-Moulton Street, on the other side of the road. For some time this beautiful house was occupied by the late Mr. Guthrie, a wealthy Scotsman, well known in London society.

His Majesty's other host, during the visit to Lancashire, Lord Shuttleworth, in his way is almost as keen a soldier as is Lord Derby, but Lord Shuttleworth is only interested as an amateur, or half soldier as Sir John French will have it, being chief organiser of the Territorial Force for his county. Lord Shuttleworth is Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, and received his peerage for sound work in more than one Liberal administration. Perhaps his most noticeable appointment was that of Secretary to the Council of Education, when that body was first formed.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The present session of the Law Courts has certainly been one of the most interesting since Queen Victoria opened the new building nearly a quarter of a century ago. One of the minor events was the "decree nisi" granted to Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, erstwhile Lady Randolph Churchill, after her name. Her first husband, was, of course, at one time Secretary of State for India. Mrs. West is the daughter of a well-to-do American, the late Commodore Jerome, and when she married, had the good fortune to be possessed of a comfortable income as well as a handsome face and figure. Few writers, even in these days when the publication of reminiscences is a daily event, have published a more amusing book than that which Mrs. West gave to the world a few years ago. The late Lord Randolph Churchill was a brilliant talker and delightful dinner table companion, and he and his wife entertained at one time or another most of the celebrities of the day, at their house in Connaught Place. The latter now lives in a cosy house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, which contains many treasures including a few really fine old masters. Those who have visited her there, know Mrs. West to be full of anecdotes. She is especially amusing about Blenheim Palace, and the political atmosphere that pervades the ancestral home of her first husband's family. In the matter of political discussion the great Oxfordshire palace is indeed liberty hall. Everybody holds strong views and it would scarcely have been deemed unseemly for the most junior of footman to have treated Mrs. West's father-in-law, perhaps the most dignified Duke of Marlborough that ever lived, to a flat contradiction.

RE' SIEVIER LIBEL CASE.

But the great event of the week in the Courts has been the case of Wootton *v.* Sievier. Never before has such a procession of racing celebraties paraded through the witness box. Lords Derby and Lonsdale and the Earl of Durham, three of the richest peers in the Kingdom, have already been ably examined or cross examined by Mr. Sievier, who is conducting his case quite creditably and with considerable acumen. He only seems to fall foul of the rules of evidence when he applies to Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., for advice, a fact that seems to tickle the very sensitive risibility of Mr. Justice Darling. He is a strange individual in many ways, this Mr. Robert Sievier. The son of a sculptor, he himself has no sympathy with art. The family is one of old standing in the West country, while as is not uncommon among the inhabitants of that part of England, Mr. Sievier has a strong semitic suggestion in his face. This is probably not due to Jewish blood, any more than are the dark skinned and curved noses of so many Devonians and Cornishmen. It is more likely due to the blood of the old Phoenician traders, the Canaanites of biblical history. To his staff on the "Winning Post," Mr. Sievier is known as an employer capable of actions quite startling in their generosity. A large part of his life was spent in Australia, where he first became prominent in connection with racing matters.

AN EXCELLENT DEPARTURE.

King George has hit on an excellent departure arranging for a garden party to be given at Buckingham Palace to representatives of the Educational Institutions of London. This is the first time such an honour has been extended to the teaching profession, and has caused considerable pleasure. But alas! even the King of England cannot extend the grounds of his palace beyond their usual limit, and consequently it is impossible for all the teachers and lecturers to be asked, and naturally the "heads" of elementary schools and other institutions have first claim as representatives. The "class teachers" are on their dignity, and at a meeting of their Executive Committee, while expressing their delight at the honor done to the head teachers of London, they respectfully protest against the function being regarded in any way as representative of the whole teaching profession in the Metropolis.

A subject of interest in the journals just now, especially "The Times"; a subject that promises to become one of the topics of the "silly season," is the present style of dress worn by women of fashion. The open skirt just below the knee, the somewhat decoltee tendency of the modern blouse, the absence of ample petticoates, are all treated with indignation by ladies possessed of the prejudices of the last generation. It is quite likely that some of these indignant matrons attend ballets and pantomines, where the female form devine is exposed far more than is the case with the most daring of society beauties. It is also difficult to understand why bare necks, arms, and chests should be considered decent in the evening, while a much milder form of exposure should be improper during the day. But these are niceities of distinction, only understood by those entering on a campaign that shows every evidence of becoming an orgy of British cant.

THE MUSIC HALLS.

The successful music hall sketch is as much a booming element of the theatrical world of London, as the old fashioned play is in disfavour. But these sketches seem hard to get, and are certainly no easy matter to write. They apparently demand many trade tricks and secrets that are not understood by the average playwright. Miss Anna Held, who is at present in London playing at the Opera House in Kingsway in the successful Revue. "Come over here," is the latest seeker after a sketch suited to her personality. It is seven years since this charming actress was last in England, and she is now staying at the Savoy Hotel. She wants a sketch with three or four characters and she says she cannot get one. At the termination of her engagement at the London Opera House, she tells me, that she returns to Paris. In September she sails for America to carry out an engagement to which the trifling salary of one thousand pounds a week is attached. Passion and comedy are both required in work offered to this celebrated actress.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Page, the new American Ambassador over here is likely to become as popular as Mr. Choat, or Mr. Whitelaw Reid, despite the fact that he has not brought to his assistance a large fortune. Presiding at the dinner of the Anglo-Saxon Club in London last night, he proved himself an attractive speaker and charming personality. He has a direct and engaging way of delivering his speeches which are almost conversational in their lack of affectation. He certainly had a remarkable piece of news to tell, in the announcement that an American gentleman was giving twenty million pounds to be spent in an International Campaign against disease. Despite the enormous foreign element that has spread over the United States, Mr. Page regards his countrymen as essentially Saxon, and is proud of his own descent. The success of the Anglo-Saxon against people who live in warmer climates he attributes to physical causes and not to mental and artistic ability. He regards intestinal parasites as the underlying cause for the success of Northerners over Southerners in the battle of life. Tropical man, says Dr. Page, may be an equal and possible superior to the man of cooler climes, when made physically fit.

R L. STEVENSON'S NURSE.

There has just died a nonagenarian, with two years to spare, who owed her celebrity to the laudatory poems of Robert Lewis Stevenson. Her name was Miss Alison Cunningham, and she had been nurse to the famous novelist poet. To him she was "Cummy," and he described her as the "Angel of his life." Lord Guthrie, in a memoir in the "Scotsman," describes this quaint old lady, who when she moved, ran rather than walked. Her eyes never lost their gleam, and she had a hearty laugh. Her wits were nimble and her manner vivacious to the last. Her voice was strong and her memory wonderfully accurate.

WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s Weekly":—

CHINA'S SLEEP.

Most important to the present generation of my people is the complete extermination of opium and the opium habit. China has been dying from this curse for more than half a century—fifty-nine years, to be exact. Her people, overcome by this vile drug, have been half asleep and have not known that they and their country were dying. Years ago the nation appealed for outside aid in its suppression, and the world knows what aid was rendered. The drug was forced upon us more than before. For nearly sixty years it has stood as a great crime of humanity. But we will stop it and free the land of the devouring scourge. Our National Assembly has already passed many laws regarding it, and these laws will be enforced. We are establishing an army, and that army will fight opium and opium-smugglers on all the frontiers of land and sea, opium dealers and subdealers in all of the cities and towns, and opium users everywhere.—Yuan-Shi-Kai, Provisional President of Chinese Republic.

PEASANTS AND THE LUST FOR GENTILITY.

The chief cause of a change in a man is never so much of a material as of a moral nature. And there are internal reasons why the peasant-class is disappearing. The peasant himself is not guiltless in the matter. He either manages his land as his ancestors did, or, posing as an ardent disciple of progress, introduces all kinds of untried innovations and comes to grief. Very few indeed find the happy medium between old custom and new requirements. That is one reason; a second is that the peasant is losing pride in his position. He is too often no longer willing to be a peasant, thinks it a disgrace to follow the plough or tend his flocks. He wants to be able to live and rise without manual labour. Because it is a fact that certain people do get on more easily, and go farther by head-work, everyone wants to throw down his spade, his hammer and his shepherd's staff and take to books instead. We see that almost all ranks of brain-work are overfilled, that numberless young men who, at great expense—often far beyond their means—have spent many long years in study are unable to find work, and after a life of beggary think themselves lucky if they can light upon a poorly paid clerk's post. There is no demand for so many lawyers, professors, skilled specialists, officers and authors. There is a constant demand for artisans and peasants, but no, it is a disgrace to work with one's hands! Even the peasant falls a prey to this devilish lust for gentility that makes so many men, well disposed enough in other respects, blind, stupid, bad.—Peter Rosegger, in "The Vineyard."

THE RELIGIOUS NOVEL.

The most acceptable form of religious novel—those books which realise the truth, and are at the same time works of art—is illustrated in Shorthouse's "John Inglesant," and in the writings of Mark Rutherford. Here we have atmosphere, circumstance, character, all tending to bring out a definite religious life; and, however far from one's predilections the particular environment may be, it is eminently satisfactory to many, is charitable and true. If only religious novelists realised the fact that, just that, is their proper opportunity and function. Let them represent their own point of view with all the art and care and kindness they are capable of. It is when they think of the other side, and are eager to convert, that the falsities come in. At the other extreme to such faithful and prudent and withal inspired novels are the books of bitter intention, written with a scratchy pen in one hand and the brick of uncharity, or the ecclesiastic drumstick, in the other.—C. E. Lawrence, in "The Book Monthly."

OBITER DICTA.

People who go to chapel and complain about Sunday card-playing do not do anything to stop it. Why don't they send out their ministers to preach to the players.

Sir Marchant Williams.

The Englishman is the meekest thing on earth on all questions of Art.

Edward Knoblauch.

You can labour with zeal and a clear head for a cause transparently righteous, but to put life into a crusade the instant, human note is needed.

Halliwell Sutcliffe.

The "going-off" club is a worthy, and evidently an effectual, institution which the textile worker has established.

Basil Clarke.

I believe in a man who takes what he thinks belongs to him, and holds it against the world; in the man who so loves life that he keeps a hearty appetite for it and takes long draughts of it; who is ever ready to come back smiling for another round with the world, no matter how hard he has been punished.

Price Collier.

It is true that if there were no pigeons there would be no rooks.

The Times.

The older I grow the more terrible and perplexing does life appear to be.

Rev. R. J. Campbell.

The present system cannot last, for it carries death and destruction of true humanity in its train.

Herbert Burrows.

The hoardings are the poor people's picture gallery, and the posters are helping to educate popular taste, so we may hope that, in time, crude and ugly things will no longer have any demand.

Mabel Lucie Attwell.

"BOYS AND GIRLS."

I wish every boy who goes to work would just sit down and think what the prospects are that lie before a girl, as clever as he is, as well educated, as capable, and under the same necessity of earning her living, and then compare them with his own. I am sure, if he did, we should much more often find him fighting on our side than against us.—The Countess of Selborne, in "The Englishwoman."

WOMAN'S PLACE.

The old-fashioned view of woman's place in nature is the one supported by biological knowledge. Woman's sphere was the home and family, for there she found ample opportunities for the exercise of her special gifts of patience, kindness, and love of offspring. Her influence in the State was indirectly as great as that of man, for apart from the control she exercised upon man, she held in her hands the training of her sons and daughters in those early years during which character is most easily moulded. The responsibility of a family prevented her from becoming too much interested in herself or in intellectual problems. As a young woman she looked upon marriage as the aim of life, and as an experienced matron, with every wish for the happiness of her daughters, she kept the same ideal before them. The term "old maid" was one of reproach; a childless marriage was a calamity, a reflection upon one or other or both partners.—M. S. Pembrey, M.A., M.D., in "Science Progress" (Murray, 5s. net).

THE MISSIONARY'S TASK.

To resist the influences that too frequently make of the missionary an unconscious despot requires both strength and a sympathetic imagination. It requires strength because power is too often thrust upon us; and to thrust this from us—to insist on being not administrators only but comrades—is a task so hard that it is only those who have tried it who can appreciate its difficulty. It requires imagination because the use of that faculty is our way of salvation from that unconscious condescension which so often marks the attitude of the Westerner to the Indian, an attitude which especially in hyper-sensitive India, is an absolute bar to real intimacy and understanding. That is why devoted missonary labour often seems to awaken so little grateful response. We should not wonder at this for our own feeling would be the same. To spontaneous friendliness and uncondescending love the response of India is an utterness of giving.—Mary M. P. Hegg, in the "International Review of Missions."

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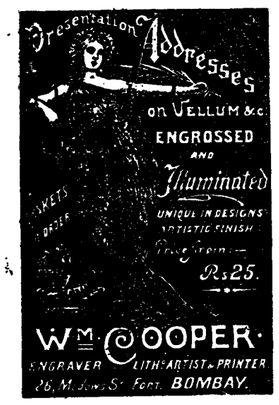

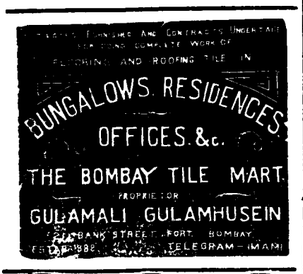

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